

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
(Alexandria Division)**

JANE DOE,
Plaintiff,

v.

Case No.: 1:21cv1150(AJT/JFA)

FAIRFAX POLICE OFFICER #1, *et al.*,
Defendants.

**Expert Report of Dr. Kimberly Mehlman-Orozco
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Kijoo

**SUBMITTED BY DR. KIMBERLY MEHLMAN-OROZCO under penalty of perjury on
July 7, 2022¹.**



¹ I may prepare graphic or illustrative exhibits based on the information reviewed and/or my analyses for use at trial. I reserve the right to amend my analysis, opinions, and this report should additional information be made available.

Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION	4
II. DEFINITIONS.....	6
III. SUMMARY OF OPINIONS	8
IV. HUMAN TRAFFICKING OVERVIEW	9
V. INDICATORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT	11
<i>APPLICATION TO JANE DOE.....</i>	12
<i>OTHER OPERATIONAL INDICATORS.....</i>	15
VI. JANE DOE.....	19
<i>BACKGROUND</i>	20
<i>ALLEGED HUMAN TRAFFICKING.....</i>	22
VII. ADVERTISEMENTS SUGGESTIVE OF SEX TRAFFICKING NETWORK.....	26
VIII. CONCLUSION.....	30
APPENDICIES.....	31
APPENDIX A – CURRICULUM VITAE	31
APPENDIX B – EXPERT WITNESS TESTIMONY	45
APPENDIX C – ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF PRO BONO WORK FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS.....	48
APPENDIX D – LETTER OF REFERENCE ON EXPERT WITNESS TESTIMONY	49
APPENDIX E – MATERIALS REVIEWED AND CONSIDERED.....	50
APPENDIX F – 2022 FEE SCHEDULE	51
APPENDIX G – DELPHI OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	52
APPENDIX H –COMMERICAL SEX CONSUMER REVIEWS OF “PALOMA”	53

Table of Tables

Table 1. Strong Indicators of Sexual Exploitation of Adults Applied to Jane Doe	12
Table 2. Medium Indicators of Sexual Exploitation of Adults Applied to Jane Doe	13
Table 3. Application of Polaris Project's Assessment Tool to Jane Doe's Case	16

Table of Figures

Figure 1. Commercial Sex Advertisement Posted by Hazel in 2016.....	26
Figure 2. Listing for “Diana” on The Erotic Review with Hazel's Email	27
Figure 3. Listing for "Karina" on The Erotic Review with Hazel's Email	27
Figure 4. Listing for “Paloma” on The Erotic Review with Hazel’s Email	28
Figure 5. Potential Advertisement Network of Present Case	29

I. INTRODUCTION

I, Dr. Kimberly Mehlman-Orozco, am the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Break the Chain, LLC. I have been engaged by DANIEL JASON RUSSO regarding FAIRFAX POLICE OFFICER #1, *et. al.* (Case Number: 1:21cv1150(AJT/JFA)). I have accepted this appointment *pro bono*.²

Over the past fifteen years, I have accumulated a variety of work experiences that contribute to my qualifications as an expert on human trafficking (see Appendix A for a copy of my Curriculum Vitae). As the CEO of Break the Chain, LLC and former CEO of Mahn, Mehlman & Associates, LLC, I regularly serve as an expert witness for human trafficking cases (see Appendix B for list of cases). I also provide pro-bono expert witness services for human trafficking survivors (see Appendix C for letter of reference).

I am the author of a book on the different forms of human trafficking, which is used to train law enforcement on recognizing the indicia, entitled *Hidden in Plain Sight: America's Slaves of the New Millennium*. For this book, I performed extensive primary and secondary research, including:

- (1) Conducted a systematic review of approximately 300 human trafficking cases;
- (2) Performed content analyses on nearly 1,000 media reports of human trafficking arrests;
- (3) Conducted approximately 100 qualitative interviews of human trafficking victims; and
- (4) Conducted approximately 2,000 qualitative interviews with human traffickers.

My book was incorporated into the curriculum used by ERASE Child Trafficking to train law enforcement in the United States on human trafficking identification and investigation. The book also received a variety of advanced praise from experts within the field.

In addition, I formally served as an adjunct human trafficking subject matter expert for RAND Corporation, a nonprofit institution that helps improve policy and decision-making through research and analysis. In that capacity, I worked on three study proposals:

- (1) Research design to evaluate the National Human Trafficking Hotline;
- (2) Development of an evidence based human trafficking risk assessment tool for organizations working with minors; and
- (3) Evaluating the outcomes of housing services for adult and juvenile human trafficking survivors.

In these capacities, I have had the opportunity to train various law enforcement agencies around the country on my human trafficking research for investigations, including Homeland Security

² I will require and am entitled to compensation for deposition testimony at my 2022 rate, detailed in Appendix F.

Investigations in Buffalo, NY³; Montebello Police Department in Montebello, California; the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation; and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Halifax, Nova Scotia. I have also presented my research at various human trafficking summits and conferences and served on the Greater Prince William County Human Trafficking Task Force (GPWCHTTF) as the data collection sub-committee chair, as well as on the Prince George's County Human Trafficking Task Force.

In addition to my work on human trafficking, I have received formal training, as well as quantitative and qualitative research experience, during my graduate coursework at George Mason University. Specifically, I served as a research associate on the Trinidad and Tobago Crime Reduction Project, which involved government-sanctioned surveys of both police officers and members of the community in Trinidad. I also led participant outreach for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Census of Juveniles on Probation.

In addition to my practical and research experience, I also formally taught about human trafficking as part of my course material at George Mason University and at University of Maryland, College Park, the #1 criminology department in the nation.

I hold a Ph.D. in Criminology, Law and Society from George Mason University, as well as a M.S. in Justice, Law, and Crime Policy and a B.S. cum laude in Administration of Justice.

My research on the efficacy of anti-trafficking interventions has been published in the *Journal of Social Inclusion*, which was guest edited by leading human trafficking expert Siddharth Kara, a Harvard University Lecturer and author of "Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery." My qualitative interviews with convicted human traffickers were also published in the journal *Trends and Organized Crime*. My research has also been published through magazines such as the Diplomatic Courier and in media outlets, such as USA Today, Politico, The Houston Chronicle, The Hill, The Washington Post, The Baltimore Sun, The Crime Report, Thomson Reuters, and others.

Additionally, I serve as a peer-reviewer for empirical research articles on human trafficking, for example with the Journal of Human Trafficking and American Journal of Evaluation. I also serve as a peer-reviewer for grant applications for human trafficking research. Most recently, in June 2022, I am serving as an invited peer-reviewer for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice Research and Evaluation on Trafficking in Persons. Previously, I was invited by the Office of Justice Programs and National Institute of Justice to serve as a peer-reviewer for FY 2020 Research on Law Enforcement Responses to Sex Trafficking of Minors.

My Curriculum Vitae can be referenced in *Appendix A*.

³ Around the same time when I was invited to train Homeland Security Investigations in Buffalo, NY in 2013-2014, I spoke with and emailed Sergeant James Cox, Fairfax County Police; Captain Chris Marsh, Fairfax County Police; and Lieutenant David M. Lauer, CFEI, CFII, CVFI, Code Enforcement United Supervisor of the Fairfax County Fire Marshal's Office about how to use online advertisements for commercial sex to catalyze human trafficking investigations.

II. DEFINITIONS

Human trafficking: the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.⁴

Sex Trafficking: the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purposes of a commercial sex act and in which the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age⁵

Sex Trafficker: a person who induces an adult to perform a commercial sex act through the use of force, fraud, coercion, abduction, threat, or deception; or induces anyone who has not attained 18 years of age to perform a commercial sex act.

Sex Trafficking Victim: a person who is induced into a commercial sex act through force, fraud, coercion, abduction, threat, or deception; or any person induced into a commercial sex act, who has not attained 18 years of age.

Consenting Sex Worker: an adult who chooses to engage in sexual activities in exchange for payment, without being forced, defrauded, coerced, abducted, threatened, or deceived.⁶

John: A man who patronizes sex workers. Also referred to as a monger, hobbyist, or trick.⁷

Two-Call System: Commercial sex exchange tactic to evade third party detection. The commercial sex consumer will call twice for in-call commercial sex providers: first, to set up an appointment time and obtain general directions to the in-call location, and second, to obtain specific information on which hotel room or apartment the sexual services will be provided.⁸

Coercion: the term “coercion” means: (A) threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; (B) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or (C) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.⁹

Serious Harm: any harm, whether physical or nonphysical, including psychological, financial, or reputational harm, that is sufficiently serious, under all the surrounding circumstances, to

⁴ 22 U.S. Code § 7102.Definitions: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/22/7102>

⁵ TVPRA under 22 U.S.C. § 7102

⁶ Gira Grant, Melissa. (2014). *Playing the Whore: The Work of Sex Work*. Verso.

⁷ Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly. (2017). *Hidden in Plain Sight: America's Slaves of the New Millennium*. Praeger.

⁸ Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly. (2017). *Hidden in Plain Sight: America's Slaves of the New Millennium*. Praeger.

⁹ *Ibid.* 22 U.S. Code § 7102.Definitions: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/22/7102>

compel a reasonable person of the same background and in the same circumstances to perform or to continue performing labor or services in order to avoid incurring that harm.¹⁰

Venture: Defined in Section 1591(e) as "any group of two or more individuals associated in fact, whether or not a legal entity¹¹.

Trauma Bond: an emotional attachment between an abuser and a victim, which typically forms through a cyclical pattern of abuse, perpetuated through intermittent reinforcement of rewards and punishments.

In-call: Any location where the commercial sex consumer travels to the commercial provider for services, such as the sex worker's place of residence or hotel room.

Outcall: Any location where the commercial sex worker or victim of sex trafficking travels to the consumer for services, such as the "John," "hobbyist," or "monger's" place of residence or hotel room. Also known as TOS or "Take Out Service."

¹⁰ 18 U.S. Code § 1589 (c)(2)

https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=18-USC-908443408-986701303&term_occur=2&term_src=title:18:part:I:chapter:77:section:1589

¹¹ "18 U.S.C. § 1591(e)(5)" *Noble v. Weinstein*, 335 F. Supp. 3d 504, 524 (S.D.N.Y. 2018)

III. SUMMARY OF OPINIONS

- a. Human trafficking is a clandestine crime.
- b. Human trafficking victims are frequently misidentified.
- c. As a consequence of misidentification, human trafficking victims are typically erroneously criminalized.
- d. Human traffickers use a variety of tactics to recruit, control, and exploit victims, including the use of faux relationships, drugs, threats, and violence.
- e. Jane Doe's narrative is consistent with a victim of human trafficking.
- f. To a reasonable degree of social scientific probability, the Defendants knew or should have known that Jane Doe was a victim of sex trafficking.
- g. To a reasonable degree of social scientific probability, the Defendants knowingly benefitted from Jane Doe's sex trafficking victimization.
- h. To a reasonable degree of social scientific probability, had the Defendants timely and properly implemented policies and procedures common and reasonably accepted by law enforcement concerning human trafficking identification, investigation, and intervention, it is more likely than not that the injuries suffered by Jane Doe would have been significantly mitigated or prevented.

IV. HUMAN TRAFFICKING OVERVIEW

Human trafficking generally refers to the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat, force, coercion, abduction, fraud, or deception, for the purpose of exploitation. Juveniles, unlike adults, cannot consent to exploitation and therefore are considered victims of trafficking if they were exploited. This definition encompasses two general forms of human trafficking: labor trafficking and sex trafficking.

Labor trafficking is defined as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery¹².

Sex trafficking, on the other hand, is defined as when a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age¹³.

The modern concept of human trafficking didn't start becoming internationally popularized until the year 2000.

On October 28, 2000, the U.S. Congress enacted the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), which set up formidable actions to combat trafficking in persons. Specifically:

1. Coordinate and monitor anti-trafficking activities through an interagency task force;
2. Prevent human trafficking through vocational training, education, and human trafficking public awareness campaigns;
3. Protect human trafficking survivors by not detaining them in correctional facilities, providing them with medical care and other assistance, and protecting them and their families from revictimization and/or deportation; and
4. Strengthening prosecution and punishment of human traffickers¹⁴.

Less than two months after the TVPA was adopted in the United States, the United Nations met in Palermo, Italy, and adopted the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime—colloquially known as the Palermo Protocol. The purpose of the protocol was threefold:

¹² Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. H.R. 3244 (2000). <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/laws/61124.htm>

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. H.R. 3244 (2000). <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/laws/61124.htm>

1. To prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children;
2. To protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights; and
3. To promote cooperation among states' parties in order to meet those objectives¹⁵.

Since 2000, there has been a substantial increase in public awareness of human trafficking. There are more anti-trafficking task forces, hotlines, and survivor services than ever before. However, there are still critical gaps between the human trafficking narrative, reality, and policy.

Although more people are aware of the human trafficking concept, few understand how this crime manifests in real life, and there is little empirical data to support empirically generalizable information. Typically, victims are coerced, defrauded, and deceived into an exploitive situation, where they are manipulated into complacency. Many organizations and anti-trafficking authorities provide information on how to identify the red flags of human trafficking, yet even trained law enforcement and service providers frequently misidentify victims.

¹⁵ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. (2000).

V. INDICATORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

Although there is little reliable empirical data on the efficacy of anti-trafficking interventions, and victim misidentification is common, there are a number of operational indicators of human trafficking that are actively used by law enforcement and victim service providers to facilitate victim identification in certain circumstances¹⁶.

For example, in 2009 the International Labour Office published the results from a Delphi survey that was used to identify operational indicators of human trafficking. The Delphi methodology involved two successive electronic surveys of human trafficking experts: a first survey in April 2008 to collect indicators from the expert group; and a second one in July 2008 to establish a rating of the indicators. Experts were selected from the 27 EU Member States from police, government, academic and research institutes, NGOs, international organizations, labor inspectorates, trade unions and judiciaries.

Findings from the survey suggested there are six “dimensions” of trafficking indicators: (1) deceptive recruitment, (2) coercive recruitment, (3) recruitment by abuse of vulnerability, (4) exploitive conditions of work, (4) coercion at destination, and (5) abuse of vulnerability at destination. The indicia for every dimension were ranked “strong,” “medium,” or “weak” for each type of trafficking: (1) trafficking of adults for labor, (2) trafficking of adults for sex, (3) trafficking of children for labor, and (4) trafficking of children for sex.

The six dimensions of trafficking were assessed independently from the others and the result of the assessment was positive if the dimension included at least: (1) Two strong indicators, or (2) One strong indicator and one medium or weak indicator, or (3) Three medium indicators, or (4) Two medium indicators and one weak indicator.

After an assessment was done for each dimension, the final analysis involved combining the six elements to identify potential victims of trafficking—in the case of adults, the presence of deception, coercion, abuse and exploitation and in the case of children simply the presence of exploitation.

A full scale test of these indicators took place in Moldova in the second half of 2008, using a sample of migrants. The final analysis of the dataset gave the ratio of migrants to victims of deceptive or coercive recruitment, exploitation, and coercion at destination. Based on the results, migrants were qualified as successful migrants (no deception, no exploitation, no coercion), exploited migrants (exploitation without deception or coercion), victims of deception and exploitation (without coercion) and victims of trafficking for forced labor (deception, exploitation, and coercion).

A full list of the indicia from the Delphi Survey is included in Appendix G. A sample of

¹⁶ These operational indicators are most appropriate for members of law enforcement or victim service providers conducting trauma informed interviews of at-risk populations. These operational indicators are inappropriate for use by businesses in normal day-to-day operation.

relevant “Strong Indicators” for sexually exploited adults are listed below:

- *Deceptive recruitment*: being deceived about the nature of the job or location.
- *Coercive recruitment*: violence, abduction, forced marriage, forced adoption or selling of the victim, debt bondage, or threats of violence.
- *Abuse of vulnerability*: no identified strong indicators.
- *Exploitation*: no identified strong indicators.
- *Coercion at destination*: confiscation of documents, debt bondage, forced tasks or clients, isolation, confinement, surveillance, threats of violence against victim, or violence against victim.
- *Abuse of vulnerability at destination*: no identified strong indicators.

Application to Jane Doe

Conservatively, the evidence presented in this case suggests that there were a minimum of five out of eleven strong indicators of sex trafficking present in Jane Doe’s case: one for deceptive recruitment and four for coercion at destination (see Table 1).

Table 1. Strong Indicators of Sexual Exploitation of Adults Applied to Jane Doe

Strong Indicator	Present Case
<i>Deceptive Recruitment</i>	• Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was deceived about the nature of her job ¹⁷ .
<i>Coercive Recruitment</i>	Evidence does not suggest that Jane Doe was coercively recruited.
<i>Abuse of Vulnerability</i>	Not applicable. The Delphi Survey identified no strong indicators for this element.
<i>Exploitation</i>	Not applicable. The Delphi Survey identified no strong indicators for this element.
<i>Coercion at Destination</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe’s identification documents were confiscated¹⁸. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was forced to perform sex tasks without her consent (e.g. fellatio and intercourse without protection. Sexual acts for free. Sexual acts for little to no pay)¹⁹. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was confined and possibly surveilled²⁰.
<i>Abusive of</i>	Not applicable. The Delphi Survey identified no strong indicators for this element.

¹⁷ Both in her 2019 declaration and in my 2022 interview, Jane Doe recalled being told that she was to work in the United States as an escort, accompanying men to dinner or events, without sex, unless she chose to on her own volition.

¹⁸ Both in her 2019 declaration and in my 2022 interview, Jane Doe reported that Hazel took her passport and personal belongings and would not return her identification until shortly before their return trips back to Costa Rica. This fact is also referenced the Government’s Position on Sentencing for Hazel Marie Sanchez Cerdas on 8/2/2019 (Case 1:19-CR-65-LO), among other documents.

¹⁹ Both in her 2019 declaration and in my 2022 interview, Jane Doe reported being forced to perform demeaning and offensive sexual tasks, being forced to allow men to put drugs on her body and in her orifices, being forced to have sex without protection, and other demeaning sexual tasks.

²⁰ In her 2019 declaration, Jane Doe stated that Hazel would share specific details of Jane Doe and her son’s whereabouts, which Jane Doe believed meant she and her family were being surveilled. Moreover, as referenced in the Government’s Position on Sentencing for Hazel Marie Sanchez Cerdas on 8/2/2019 (Case 1:19-CR-65-LO), Jane Doe’s trafficker would tell victims, including Jane Doe, that she knew where their families lived. In my 2022 with Jane Doe, she reported being confined to the apartment where she was sold for sex, as well as several other locations where she was sold for sex: a hotel room, an apartment in Herndon, and an apartment in New York. Jane Doe reports her transportation was controlled by Hazel and she was required to travel upon her request. This was also corroborated by her 2019 declaration, where she stated “The only places I knew were the places where Hazel made us have sex for money” (page 4).

<i>Vulnerability at Destination</i>	
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A sample of relevant “Medium Indicators” for sexually exploited adults are listed below:

- *Deceptive recruitment*: deceived about conditions of prostitution, deceived about content of legality of work contract, deceived about family reunification, deceived about housing and living conditions deceived about legal documentation or obtaining legal migration status, deceived about travel and recruitment conditions, deceived about wages/earnings, and deceived through promises of marriage or adoption.
- *Coercive recruitment*: Confiscation of documents; isolation, confinement, or surveillance; threat of denunciation to authorities; threats to inform family, community, or public; violence on family (threats or effective); and withholding money.
- *Abuse of vulnerability*: Abuse of difficult family situation; abuse of illegal status; abusive of lack of education (language); Abusive of lack of information; control of exploiters; Difficulties in the past; Difficult to organize the travel; Economic reasons; False information about law, attitude of authorities; False information about successful migration; Family situation; General context; Personal situation; Psychological and emotional dependency; Relationship with authorities/legal status.
- *Exploitation*: Bad living conditions; excessive working days or hours; Hazardous work; Low or no salary; No respect for labor laws or contract signed; No social protection (contract, social insurance, etc.); Very bad working conditions; and Wage manipulation.
- *Coercion at destination*: Forced into illicit/criminal activities; Forced to act against peers; Forced to lie to authorities, family, etc.; Threat of denunciation to authorities; Threat to impose even worse working conditions; Threats to inform family, community, or public; Under strong influence; Violence on family (threats or effective); and withholding of wages.
- *Abuse of vulnerability at destination*: dependency on exploiters; difficult to live in an unknown area; economic reasons; family situation; personal characteristics; and relationship with authorities/legal status.

Conservatively, the evidence presented in this case suggests that there were a minimum of 41 medium indicators of sex trafficking present in Jane Doe’s case: four for deceptive recruitment, six for coercive recruitment, twelve for abusive of vulnerability, six for exploitation, seven for coercion at destination, and six for abuse of vulnerability at destination (see Table 2).

Table 2. Medium Indicators of Sexual Exploitation of Adults Applied to Jane Doe

Medium Indicator	Present Case
<i>Deceptive Recruitment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was deceived about the conditions of her prostitution. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was deceived about her housing and living conditions. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was deceived about her travel and recruitment conditions. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was deceived about wages/earnings.
<i>Coercive Recruitment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe’s identification documents were confiscated.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was confined and surveilled. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was threatened with denunciation to authorities. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was threatened with informing her family and community²¹. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe's family were threatened, specifically her son. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe had her money withheld.
<i>Abuse of Vulnerability</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe's alleged trafficker(s) abused her difficult family situation²². • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe's alleged trafficker(s) abused her lack of education (language)²³. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe's alleged trafficker(s) abused her lack of information. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was under the control of her alleged exploiters. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe's alleged trafficker(s) abused her difficulties in the past. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe's alleged trafficker(s) organized her travel, specifically buying her plane tickets and directing her when to travel. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was vulnerable for economic reasons. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe's alleged trafficker(s) provided false information about law. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe had a vulnerable family situation²⁴. • The general context of Jane Doe's commercial sexual exploitation provides indicia of trafficking. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe's alleged trafficker(s) exploited her personal situation. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe's alleged trafficker(s) abused illicit relationship with law enforcement authorities to control and exploit Jane Doe.
<i>Exploitation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe experienced bad living conditions during her exploitation²⁵. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe experienced excessive working days or hours during her alleged exploitation. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe experienced hazardous work during her alleged exploitation.

²¹ Both in her 2019 declaration and in my 2022 interview, Jane Doe reported that Hazel threatened to tell her family about her commercial sex activity. In her 2019 declaration, Jane Doe stated "Hazel manipulated us by threatening to tell our families back home about the sex work we did. Eventually she did tell my family what I was doing in the United States. When she did this, I felt worthless, ashamed, and shunned by those who once loved me" (Page 3).

²² Specifically the tabloid coverage of Jane Doe's divorce and custody battle to recruit and control her.

²³ Jane Doe only completed 6th grade at the time of her exploitation and, according to the Government's Position on Sentencing for Hazel Marie Sanchez Cerdas on 8/2/2019 (Case 1:19-CR-65-LO), Jane Doe's trafficker would specifically target women who spoke little to know English, creating language barriers upon their arrival to the United States (page 2).

²⁴ According to the Government's Position on Sentencing for Hazel Marie Sanchez Cerdas on 8/2/2019 (Case 1:19-CR-65-LO), Jane Doe's trafficker would specifically target women with vulnerable family situations, stating: "The victims that Sanchez obtained for prostitution were in vulnerable positions, with some victims having recently gone through painful divorces, child custody problems, and financial difficulties" (pages 1-2).

²⁵ During her 2022 interview, Jane Doe reported going periods without eating, being denied medical treatment, being denied the ability to speak with her son, and being forced to sleep on the uncleaned sheets where she commercial sexual exchanges occurred.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was compensated with low salary during her alleged exploitation. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe did not have a contract during her alleged exploitation. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe did not have insurance during her alleged exploitation.
<i>Coercion at Destination</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was forced into illicit/criminal activities during her alleged exploitation. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was forced to lie to authorities and to her family. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe's alleged trafficker(s) threatened denunciation to authorities. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe's alleged trafficker(s) threatened to inform her family or the public. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe's alleged trafficker(s) held her under strong influence. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe's alleged trafficker(s) threatened violence against her family (son). • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe's alleged trafficker(s) withheld a significant portion of her wages.
<i>Abusive of Vulnerability at Destination</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe was dependent on her alleged exploiters. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe found it difficult to live in the unknown area where she was exploited. • Evidence suggests that there were economic reasons that led to Jane Doe's exploitation. • Evidence suggests that there was a specific family situation that led to Jane Doe's exploitation. • Evidence suggests that there were personal characteristics that led to Jane Doe's alleged exploitation. • Evidence suggests that Jane Doe's immigration status and her trafficker's relationship with law enforcement authorities led to Jane Doe's alleged exploitation.

Other Operational Indicators

In addition to the Delphi Operational Indicators for human trafficking identification, there were a number of other “best practices” protocols available for law enforcement before and during Jane Doe’s victimization; for example, anti-trafficking non-profit Polaris Project released a Comprehensive Human Trafficking Assessment Tool in 2011²⁶. Since Polaris Project worked

²⁶ Note: 2011 Tool can be found here:

<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/sites/default/files/Comprehensive%20Trafficking%20Assessment.pdf> Also, Polaris Project is based in Washington D.C. and was the named recipient for an Office of Victims of Crime grant for the Northern Virginia Human Trafficking Task Force in 2013. The purpose of the award was to support a comprehensive approach to combating human trafficking in all forms; sex trafficking and labor trafficking of foreign nationals and U.S. citizens (male and female, adults and minors). Polaris worked with the County of Fairfax (Northern Virginia Human Trafficking Task Force) to 1.) conduct proactive, victim-centered trafficking investigations; 2.) offer a comprehensive array of restorative services to meet each victim's identified needs; 3.) support the prosecution of trafficking crimes on state and federal levels; and 4.) enhance community capacity to identify trafficking crimes and provide culturally appropriate, trauma-informed services to all trafficking victims identified within the geographic region of Fairfax, Prince William, Loudoun, Fauquier, Stafford, and Arlington counties, and the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, and Fredericksburg. As such, it is more likely than not

collaboratively with Fairfax County Police and had informed Fairfax County Police anti-trafficking interventions in 2011, it is more likely than not that Fairfax County Police were aware of this Comprehensive Human Trafficking Assessment Tool²⁷.

Some of the questions in the Polaris Project's Comprehensive Human Trafficking Assessment Tool were specifically geared toward identifying potential victims of sex trafficking in "Residential Brothels". Based on this Assessment Tool, Jane Doe's situation was clearly at high-risk of being a victim of sex trafficking (see, for example, Table 3).

Table 3. Application of Polaris Project's Assessment Tool to Jane Doe's Case

Question	Application to Jane Doe
<p><i>Did you live in the residence where you worked?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If yes, were you ever allowed to leave without being monitored?</i> <i>If no, were you transported to and from the place that you lived and the residence? Were you monitored at the place that you lived?</i> 	Jane Doe was never asked these questions by the Defendants, but it was obvious to them and other commercial sex consumers that she was in fact living at the apartment where commercial sex was being exchanged.
<i>Were you rotated to different residences? How often were you moved?</i>	Jane Doe was never asked these questions by the Defendants, but it was obvious to them and other commercial sex consumers that she (as well as the other women) were in fact being rotated to different locations, namely another apartment in Herndon and an apartment in New York.
<i>Were there multiple controllers or was there one central controller?</i>	Evidence in this case suggests there were multiple "controllers" in Jane Doe's case, but it was evident to commercial sex consumers and the Defendants that there was at least one—Hazel Maria Sanchez Cerdas.
<i>How many individuals were compelled to engage in commercial sex at the establishment? What were their ages?</i>	Commercial sex consumers and the Defendants were aware that there were multiple women sold for sex from the apartment where Jane Doe was exploited.
<i>How many times a day were you and these other individuals made to engage in commercial sex?</i>	Jane Doe was never asked this question by the Defendants, but it was obvious to them and other commercial sex consumers that she was engaging in commercial sex with multiple men per day ²⁸ . On average, she reported eight men, beginning at 10:00am and ending around 10:00pm, but as many as 17 men per day.
<i>What were the demographics of the customers/Johns at the establishment?</i>	Jane Doe was never asked this question by the Defendants, but reports that commercial sex consumers included drug dealers, law enforcement, members of the military, businessmen, pilots, among others.

that, as a member of the task force, Fairfax County Police knew about the assessment tool published in 2011, as well as other "best practices."

²⁷ See, for example, Jackman, Tom. December 11, 2011. UPDATE: NoVa's Asian massage parlors raided. The Washington Post. https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-state-of-nova/post/update-novas-asian-massage-parlors-raided/2011/12/18/gIQAgrlb4O_blog.html

²⁸ According to Jane Doe and various documents, this was up to 17 men per day, but on average eight men per day.

<i>Where did the commercial sex take place? Did it take place in the same place where you and others were made to sleep?</i>	Jane Doe was never asked these questions by the Defendants, but it was obvious to them and other commercial sex consumers that she was in fact sleeping at the apartment where commercial sex was being exchanged.
<i>Did customers/Johns of the establishment pay you directly or pay a controller? Was there a token system?</i>	Commercial sex consumers were aware that when Jane Doe's alleged trafficker was present, they would pay Hazel directly. When Jane Doe's alleged trafficker was away, Jane Doe was instructed to place the money in a kitchen drawer.
<i>Was there a specific procedure for entering the establishment (e.g. calling a number from outside)?</i>	Commercial sex consumers, as well as the Defendants, knew that Jane Doe's alleged trafficker used a "two call system" ²⁹ .
<i>Did you receive tips directly from customers/Johns that came to the residence? Were you able to keep these tips? Could you spend the money the way you wanted to?</i>	Jane Doe was never asked these questions by the Defendants; however, she reports that she was given approximately \$3,000 each time she returned home to Costa Rica, of which she spent \$500 to \$600 on her return flight.
<i>How did the controllers advertise the commercial sexual services?</i>	Jane Doe was advertised on a variety of online platforms, including private websites, Preferred 411, Backpage, Craigslist, among others. The Defendants were aware of these advertisements. Note, the advertisements used the same contact information (email and phone) to advertise multiple women, suggesting they were not independent.

Ultimately, even though there is a dearth of empirical research on the sensitivity and specificity³⁰ of human trafficking operational indicators, members of law enforcement³¹ interacting with persons involved with the commercial sex industry are well-positioned to collect information that could be used to potentially identify and rescue victims at high-risk of sex trafficking. Extant human trafficking cases in the United States reveal a clear theme on sex trafficking characteristics, which include: confiscation of identification/travel documents; commercial sex advertisements that advertise multiple providers with same contact information; multiple commercial sex providers living at the same residence; rotation³² of commercial sex providers and advertisement of "new girls;" control of housing, food, communication, transportation, money, and/or restricted access to medical treatment. Members of law enforcement and victim service providers are well-positioned to conduct trauma-informed interviews with persons at-risk of trafficking and have been provided with a growing number of identification protocol since at least 2009; therefore, had the Defendants timely and properly implemented policies and procedures common and reasonably accepted by law enforcement concerning human trafficking

²⁹ See definitions above.

³⁰ Herein, the term sensitivity is defined as the ability of law enforcement, service providers, and other third parties to correctly identify true victims of human trafficking (true positive). The term specificity refers to the ability of law enforcement, service providers, and other third parties to correctly identify persons who are not victims of human trafficking (true negative).

³¹ These questions are not appropriate for private businesses during day-to-day operations.

³² In particular up and down the I-95 corridor from New York to D.C. metro and down to Florida.

identification, investigation, and intervention, it is more likely than not that the injuries suffered by Jane Doe would have been significantly mitigated or prevented.

Instead, the Defendants appear to have inappropriately conflated sex trafficking and prostitution and, more likely than not, acted with deliberate indifference to Jane Doe's sex trafficking victimization. [REDACTED]

Although Detective Bill Woolf specifically worked human trafficking cases³⁴, Defendant Barbazette repeatedly conflated this with prostitution services, even at one time during his interview referring to "human trafficking" as being a "guise" of prostitution³⁵.

³³ A common misconception among commercial sex consumers, which is directly in contrast with the expectations of law enforcement following the passage of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) in 2000.

³⁴ See, for example, Woolf Declaration.

³⁵ According to Defendant Barbazette, Detective Woolf was "assisting them (informants) as victims of prostitution or the guise of human trafficking."

VI. JANE DOE

I utilized qualitative techniques to conduct several interviews with Jane Doe.

I interviewed Jane Doe twice on June 28th, 2022. The first session lasted approximately two hours and fifteen minutes. The second session lasted approximately two hours³⁶.

There was a break for approximately two hours between the two sessions on June 28th.

At multiple times throughout the two interviews, Jane Doe made reference to her comfort in speaking with me candidly and the novelty of the questions I asked compared to other people. For example, stating:

- “You are the first person who asked me about my past.”
- “I have told you more than anyone, including Mr. Victor (her attorney in this case).”
- “As a woman, I feel comfortable telling you.”
- “You, as a woman, I can tell you how I feel, and you will understand.”
- “I don’t know why I can feel that I can just talk with you.”
- “I told you things I haven’t told anyone else.”
- “Thank you for the opportunity to release everything in my heart and taking time to speak with me.”

However, at multiple times throughout the two interviews, Jane Doe expressed discomfort in recalling her alleged victimizations, for example audibly crying, pausing and taking deep breaths before answering, and vocal quivering. Statements of her discomfort include, but are not limited to:

- “When I think about it sometimes, I cannot breathe.”
- “I put lemongrass oil³⁷ on my hands, so I can smell, when I think about it.”
- “So many times in my life, I feel like a cow that people kill to eat³⁸.”
- “Sometimes I feel like I don’t have any value anymore.”
- “Right now I am shaking, remembering.”

I interviewed Jane Doe once on June 29th, 2022 for approximately 30 minutes. Based on the information from our first two interviews the previous day, I had several follow-up questions. Given the length of the interviews from the day prior, I first asked Jane Doe how she felt, to ensure that she remained comfortable in speaking with me. Jane Doe made the following statements:

³⁶ NOTE: for 30 minutes of the second interview, she was in the presence of her current partner and he described some of his observations, while she listened.

³⁷ Although there is limited scientific evidence on the medicinal properties of lemongrass oil, a small number of experimental and exploratory studies have found some evidence to suggest it has a perceived anxiolytic effect. For example see Goes, Urulino, Almeida-Souza, Alves, and Teixeira-Silva. (2015). Effect of Lemongrass Aroma on Experimental Anxiety in Humans. *Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine*. Vol. 21, no. 12.

³⁸ Jane Doe made a similar analogy in her 2019 declaration, saying “During the time I felt worthless, as though I was a cow being butchered, with each man removing a piece of me when finished” (page 2).

- “I feel good. I feel like a weight has been lifted off of me.”
- “I slept great.”

I asked Jane Doe specific supplemental questions for less than 10 minutes each on June 30th, on July 1st, July 5th, July 6th respectively.

Background

Jane Doe has a narrative similar to many victims of international sex trafficking, which includes childhood sexual abuse, low self-esteem, and restricted opportunities for financial independence, as well as physical and emotional neglect.

Jane Doe stated that she was raised in [REDACTED], Costa Rica by her mother, who was reportedly absent for much of her childhood.

While her mother was working long days and late nights at a restaurant, Jane Doe was cared for by her aunts, grandmother, friends, and neighbors. Jane Doe stated that she does not know the identity of her father.

On one occasion, when Jane Doe was around eight years old, she was molested by one of her babysitters—the step-father of her friend, a neighbor. Jane Doe recounted the incident with vivid detail and began audibly crying, with labored breathing, as she described what transpired during the incident. After disclosing the sexual abuse, Jane Doe stated that her mother did not believe her and did not advocate for her. Jane Doe believed that the man who molested her, and at least one other child, never faced any consequence.

Following the incident of childhood sexual abuse, Jane Doe did not recall much of her youth. She remembered needing to repeat fifth grade and that no one from her family attended her 6th grade graduation, but not much else.

Jane Doe stated that her mother refused to provide the nominal registration fees for her to advance into high school, which Jane Doe indicated begins in 7th grade in Costa Rica. Instead of attending school, Jane Doe reported that from approximately the age of 12 to 18, she would stay at home, cook, clean, and do laundry for her mother and her mother’s partner.

Jane Doe reported that she was very thin as a child and her mother would mock her appearance, saying, for example, her knees looked like the knees of a horse. Jane Doe believes this contributed to her low self-esteem, which she said affected her throughout her youth and early adulthood.

Jane Doe reported that her second step-father, the father of her half-brother, was physically abusive toward her mother, her half-sister, and, at times, would be aggressive toward Jane Doe by grabbing her and shaking her. Jane Doe recalled that her half-sister, who was the child of her mother and her first step-father, told her father about the abuse, and eventually moved out of their house to live with her father. Jane Doe stated that she “did not have a father to tell.”

As soon as Jane Doe was allowed to work, when she was 18 years old, she secured a job as a hostess at a restaurant/bar called [REDACTED]. While at work, Jane Doe met her first husband, [REDACTED], who was involved with radio and television production, but worked at the same restaurant/bar periodically as an MC. Shortly after meeting her first husband, Jane Doe got pregnant and gave birth to her son [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. Jane Doe and [REDACTED] were married the following year.

After several years of “being happily married,” Jane Doe reported that her first husband became unfaithful, which precipitated their divorce³⁹. According to Jane Doe, her first husband was offered an opportunity to have bariatric surgery for free to be broadcast on a television show. Jane Doe reported that her first husband weighed approximately 369 pounds when they first met and he lost about 180 pounds after the surgery. After the program on his drastic weight loss aired, Jane Doe stated that her first husband received multiple job opportunities with various brands and enjoyed local celebrity status. She also believed this is when his infidelity started⁴⁰.

In 2009, Jane Doe’s divorce from her first husband was publicized in multiple tabloids⁴¹ because of her husband’s involvement in the entertainment industry. Jane Doe reported that the divorce was highly contentious. She claimed that her first husband was physically aggressive against her on multiple occasions and that he reportedly cleared their joint bank accounts, only offering to pay Jane Doe the equivalent of \$100 per month in support. Since she was not working, Jane Doe claimed that she relied on assistance from her former mother-in-law and father-in-law, sold Avon, and pawned other possessions, such as televisions, in order to secure an apartment and provide basic support for herself and her son⁴².

³⁹ According to media reports, Jane Doe’s first husband claimed that she was unfaithful and repeatedly questioned the paternity of their son. At least one tabloid story from 2017 reported that a DNA test confirmed that Jane Doe’s first husband was not the father of her son. When confronted with this information, Jane Doe shared a screenshot of an apparently recent picture of her son with her first husband, shared on social media from “16 hours ago.” Jane Doe stated that she was familiar with the news story questioning the paternity of her son and claimed that the wife of her ex-husband paid for a test in a private clinic. Following the story, Jane Doe claimed that she repeatedly asked to take a DNA test with a government clinic for forensic medicine and that her ex-husband declined. Jane Doe claimed that for the government paternity test, both parents must be present. Jane Doe was emphatic and “100% certain” that her first husband is the father of her son.

⁴⁰ Note: In at least one tabloid story on the divorce, Jane Doe’s first husband explicitly denies any infidelity following his weight loss.

⁴¹ Jane Doe provided hyperlinks to six different stories/videos regarding her relationship and divorce with her first husband. I was able to find at least 10 additional stories/videos regarding their relationship/divorce. For example, one story published on September 18, 2011 discusses how Jane Doe’s first husband was getting re-married that month to a woman he had been dating for a year. On September 26, 2011, a story features multiple pictures of Jane Doe’s son in attendance at her first husband’s second wedding to another woman. On September 22, 2012, a story reports that Jane Doe’s first husband attempted to prevent her from seeing her son. Another story published on October 12, 2012 reports that Jane Doe was granted custody of her son after being prevented from seeing him for two months. One story from January 25, 2017 states that Jane Doe’s first husband was not the father of her son and that in her last contact with the press she was working as a nanny in the United States. On April 23, 2019, a story discusses Jane Doe’s first husband and his second wife, as well as his second wife’s depression.

⁴² According to a sworn declaration provided by Jane Doe’s ex-husband, he claimed that Jane Doe engaged in consensual prostitution prior to her alleged trafficking (See Defendant’s Sentencing Memorandum for Hazel Maria Sanchez Cerdas). In her Sentencing Memorandum, Jane Doe’s alleged trafficker, Hazel Maria Sanchez Cerdas, referenced this declaration in an attempt to undermine Jane Doe’s credibility as a victim/witness. However, even if this were accepted as true, consenting sex workers are at high-risk of being trafficked, and victims of trafficking, in particular victims of trafficking who also experienced childhood sexual abuse, are known to provide false

Approximately one year after their divorce, Jane Doe visited a local spa⁴³ in the hope of relaxing after a particularly stressful year.

Alleged Human Trafficking

While at the spa in 2010, Jane Doe claimed that she was approached by a woman named Nicole, who reportedly worked as a recruiter⁴⁴ for her alleged trafficker, Ms. Hazel Marie Sanchez Cerdas. Jane Doe claimed that Nicole told her that she could travel to the United States and work as an escort by accompanying men to dinners and events, but no sex would be involved unless Jane Doe consented and, if it did occur, it would be incidental to, not the purpose of, the escorting. Jane Doe stated that the woman had recognized her from the media coverage over her divorce and knew she was in need of money. Jane Doe's recollection of Nicole's offer was that it sounded like a "dream."

Nicole told Jane Doe that her "friend" would fly Jane Doe to the United States, provide her with food, housing, transportation, and pay "a lot of money"⁴⁵ to escort wealthy and famous men to dinner, parties, and events—Jane Doe referred to this as "the big promise." Although the offer seemed enticing, Jane Doe didn't immediately agree, and instead simply gave the woman her phone number. They spoke over the phone for several months before Jane Doe actually agreed to go to the United States. In retrospect, Jane Doe states that she felt like a "dummy" for believing in "the big promise" and was naïve, but was lulled into a false sense of security based on her limited work experience, financial difficulties, familial strife, limited understanding of employment and income in the United States, and the unconventional non-sexual, escort-like lifestyle that she lived with her husband in the entertainment industry (for example, being compensated for attending events).

Prima facie, both Hazel and Nicole presented themselves to be friends of Jane Doe⁴⁶; for example, offering to take her out for coffee, help her with "anything" she needs, and advance her

information, retract information, omit information during initial stages of reporting or interviews with law enforcement. Given the commonality of these responses to commercial sexual exploitation, this alone does not undermine the veracity of sex trafficking allegations.

⁴³ Jane Doe reports that she visited the spa shortly after the first Father's Day following her divorce, which was particularly emotional for her and her son.

⁴⁴ Jane Doe reports that the woman was paid at least \$100 for each person she recruited.

⁴⁵ Although Jane Doe did not recall a specific sum that was suggested, she recalled being told that she would make more money than her ex-husband; enough to be financially secure and independent.

⁴⁶ Human traffickers frequently present themselves to victims during the initial recruitment stage and periodically through the victimization, as heroes, lovers, faux family, and friends (see, for example, Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly. (2017). Projected heroes and self-perceived manipulators: understanding the duplicitous identities of human traffickers. Trends in Organized Crime. This is perhaps why they are erroneously perceived as consenting participants or co-conspirators by third parties. For example, during the sentencing hearing, Honorable Judge Liam O'Grady stated that the communications between Jane Doe and Ms. Sanchez Cerdas, demonstrated "voluntariness." While ostensibly this is true, this tactic is a very common occurrence among sex trafficking operations. For example, in written communications, victims of sex trafficking will often tell their trafficker the "love" him (for example, see the *People v. James Vernon Joseph, Jr.* No. 5-160639-1).

travel fees. This façade started with their initial meeting and would periodically reappear⁴⁷ throughout the alleged trafficking period—a tactic commonly used by sex traffickers to facilitate trauma bonding⁴⁸.

Once she arrived in the United States, Jane Doe reported that she was met at Dulles Airport by a woman named “Sonia,” who was also from Costa Rica, but a notoriously “tough area” called [REDACTED]. Sonia brought Jane Doe to Ms. Sanchez Cerdas’s apartment.

Shortly after arriving, Jane Doe stated that Ms. Sanchez Cerdas confiscated her purse, cellphone, and passport, instructed her to go into one of the bedrooms and change into provided lingerie to prepare for her first “client.” When Jane Doe protested, she claimed that Ms. Sanchez Cerdas threatened her, “If you don’t have sex with this guy, I know where you live, your son’s school, where your son lives. If you don’t do this, your son has to pay the consequence.”

Jane Doe claimed this threat was the main reason she complied with Ms. Sanchez Cerdas’s orders, followed by the threat of denunciation to authorities and threat to inform her family.

Similar to her recollection of the childhood sexual abuse incident that Jane Doe experienced when she was eight years old, she was able to describe her first commercial sex exchange in great detail and at times became audibly upset when recalling the detailed memories. Jane Doe described that night as the “first time (she) had to have sex with someone (she) don’t like.” Jane Doe stated that she didn’t remember the man’s height, but he had glasses and blue eyes. She claimed that he wasn’t remarkably old and slightly overweight. He said that he was wearing a business suit and a wedding ring. Jane Doe recalled the man spoke with Ms. Sanchez Cerdas for about two minutes, but Jane Doe had no idea how much the man paid, because no one told her. During the commercial sex exchange, Jane Doe didn’t kiss the man on the lips. He touched her breasts with his hands and mouth and digitally penetrated her. He asked to perform cunnilingus, but she refused, and she performed fellatio on him over a condom.

At this point, Jane Doe stated that she was only forced to perform sexual acts *without* a condom for “Hazel’s Special Friends,” which included members of law enforcement.

Jane Doe continued describing her first forced commercial sex exchange, stating the man had vaginal intercourse with her, while wearing a condom. She stated that it “felt like forever,” but possibly took between 30 minutes to an hour, because she was forced to have sex with him twice. She said the man did not talk with her during the exchange or ask any questions. She reported that he was not gentle and she described the experience as “a little rough,” but not as violent as some of the other men. She said that other men, after this first encounter, were more aggressive than her first exchange and tied her up, put bottles inside her vagina, choked her, pinched her, and hit her. Jane Doe’s voice began breaking up and her breathing became labored as she listed the things men would do to her during her alleged trafficking victimization.

⁴⁷ See, for example, Government’s Position of Sentencing for United States v. Hazel Marie Sanchez Cerdas aka Andrea No 1:19-CR-65-LO

⁴⁸ See definition in section above.

After the first incident was over, Jane Doe recalled crying herself to sleep in the same bedding that she was forced to have sex in.

During the first two weeks of Jane Doe's alleged trafficking, she said that she was forced to service an average of eight men per day, usually beginning around 10:00am and ending around 10:00pm. Although she initially did not know how much Ms. Sanchez Cerdas was charging for each exchange, she later learned it was between \$150 to \$250 per person, which was an income of \$16,800 to \$28,000 every two weeks. Jane Doe stated that she did receive some money, but it was approximately \$2,400 to \$2,500 each time she returned to Costa Rica, regardless of how many hours she worked, how many men she serviced, or how many days she spent in the United States.

At any given time, Jane Doe said that Ms. Sanchez Cerdas would have at least two women working for her and that, on average, Ms. Sanchez Cerdas would have sex with two men per day, while her employees would have sex with six to eight men per day, for a total average of 14 to 16 men per day. Based on these estimates, Ms. Sanchez Cerdas was earning between \$2,100 to \$4,000 per day, which amounts to \$766,500 to \$1,460,000 per year.⁴⁹

Jane Doe reported that some of Ms. Sanchez Cerdas's "special friends," for example police, drug dealers, and her website technician, were allowed to have sex with her and the other women without any financial payment, in exchange for their services to Ms. Sanchez Cerdas (e.g., security, drugs, and website development/tech support, respectively)⁵⁰. Jane Doe reported that Ms. Sanchez Cerdas would generally speak of the information received from her "law enforcement friends," and would refrain from putting advertisements online if she was warned about sting operations taking place that day⁵¹.

Although Jane Doe did not report the subsequent commercial sex exchanges with the same level of detail as her first, she did recall that some of Ms. Sanchez Cerdas's "special friends," including members of law enforcement, would visit the apartment repeatedly for commercial sex, as often as once or twice a week. Jane Doe stated that some of these "special friends" would not engage in conversation, but others would make small talk; for example, asking how long she would be in town? On one occasion, Jane Doe stated she told one of the police officers "I don't know, two or three weeks," to which he replied, "if you behave, maybe I could come to see you again."

⁴⁹ NOTE: These are estimates based on the following information: 1. Jane Doe reports that on average she was having sex with 8 men per day, Ms. Sanchez Cerdas was having sex with 2 men per day, and the other woman would have sex with around 6 men per day. 2. Jane Doe reports that they women were not afforded days off, 3. Jane Doe reports that at times she would have sex with as many as 17 men per day, 4. Jane Doe reports that Ms. Sanchez Cerdas would charge between \$150 to \$250 per person.

⁵⁰

[REDACTED]

Jane Doe reported that during her first week, she remembered looking out of the window and seeing a police car. She stated the police car would drive by the apartment complex twice, before the police officer would park and walk inside. According to Jane Doe, the police officer was not dressed in uniform and did not have a gun, but did have a black gun holster on his belt⁵².

Jane Doe stated that she was sex trafficked under Ms. Sanchez Cerdas's supervision from 2010 to 2015. Working predominately out of apartments in Northern Virginia, as well as in-call⁵³ hotels, outcall⁵⁴ hotels, and an apartment in New York.

In early 2015, Jane Doe claimed that she had the opportunity to escape after Ms. Sanchez Cerdas got in an altercation with one of the other girls and they both threatened to call the police. During the exchange, Jane Doe reclaimed her phone, purse, and identification and snuck out of the apartment to the hotel across the street. Jane Doe reported that she hid at the hotel for several weeks without Ms. Sanchez Cerdas's knowledge, before one of her commercial sex consumers visited, proclaimed his romantic feelings toward her, and offered to "rescue" her and "protect" her.

The regular commercial sex consumer, [REDACTED], married Jane Doe in a civil ceremony and then moved her into his apartment. Shortly thereafter, however, Jane Doe's second husband claimed that he had to pay medical bills for his father and threatened to deport her if she did not consent to being sold for sex. Jane Doe stated that she was sold for sex by her second husband and forced to turn over the entirety of her earnings to him and for his benefit—consistent with a sex trafficking scheme. Her second husband commercially sexually exploited Jane Doe for approximately three years, from 2015 to 2018.

Jane Doe reported escaping her second alleged sex trafficking victimization after she was arrested for prostitution and another commercial sex consumer offered to help her. According to Jane Doe and the second commercial sex consumer, herein referred to as John Doe, assisted her in reporting everything to federal and local law enforcement in 2018 and, following a FBI investigation, Hazel Marie Sanchez was arrested in 2019.

⁵² [REDACTED]

⁵³ See definition in section above.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

VII. ADVERTISEMENTS SUGGESTIVE OF SEX TRAFFICKING NETWORK

In addition to the operational indicators of sex trafficking evidenced in this case, the commercial sex advertisements used to sell Jane Doe, and associated reviews from commercial sex consumers, made it clear that she was not an independent sex worker, but rather one person being sold by a larger network; thus at higher risk of being sex trafficked. According to The Erotic Review (TER)⁵⁵, a commercial sex consumer review website, Ms. Sanchez Cerdas was reviewed, under the commercial sex pseudonym⁵⁶Andrea, by commercial sex consumers at least seven times in 2013, twice in 2015, three times in 2016, and five times in 2017. Her listed phone number, [REDACTED] was also linked on The Erotic Review to one review for a person named “Carla” from 2013 and four reviews for a person named “Crystal”— three from 2011 and one from 2015. Jane Doe also shared screenshots of commercial sex advertisements associated with Ms. Sanchez Cerdas’s phone number— [REDACTED] including one review of a woman named Sofia (see Figure 1).

Hazel’s listed email address, [REDACTED] was linked to reviews for three other women: one for “Valeria” from 2010; ten for “Diana”—one from 2010 and ten from 2011; and ten for “Karina”— one from 2010, four from 2011, and five from 2012.

The ads with Hazel’s email address, contained several other phone numbers:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (see Figures 2 and 3).



Sofia Colombian girl - 571"577"1879 - 29

• Crystal city, Northern Virginia |
Saturday, February 13, 2016 6:14 PM | •
[REDACTED]

Figure 1. Commercial Sex Advertisement Posted by Hazel in 2016

⁵⁶ Tied to Ms. Hazel Marie Sanchez Cerdas through her contact information.

Diana
TER ID: 162808
★★★★★

[Review Provider](#)

[Add To Favorites](#)
[Report A Problem](#)
[Link to this Review](#)

Cost Of Service

Service
VIP only
Length
VIP only
Price
VIP only

[Check out our VIP Section](#)

General Information

Ad Website	Report New Website URL		
Personal Website	Report New Website URL		
Email	[REDACTED]		
Agency	Don't know	Service	Escort/Massage
City	Fairfax, VA	Other City Served	None
Phone	[REDACTED]	Phone Type	Provider Picks Up
Phone 2	[REDACTED]	Phone 2 Type	Voice Mail
Incall/Outcall	Incall	Smokes	No
On Time	Yes	Availability	Daytime/Nighttime
Porn Star	No	Services Delivered As Promised	Yes
Languages	n/a		

Figure 2. Listing for “Diana” on The Erotic Review with Hazel's Email

Karina
TER ID: 162576
★★★★★

[Review Provider](#)

[Add To Favorites](#)
[Report A Problem](#)
[Link to this Review](#)

Cost Of Service

Service
VIP only
Length
VIP only
Price
VIP only

[Check out our VIP Section](#)

General Information

Ad Website	Report New Website URL		
Personal Website	Report New Website URL		
Email	[REDACTED]		
Agency	Don't know	Service	Escort
City	Fairfax, VA	Other City Served	None
Phone	[REDACTED]	Phone Type	Provider Picks Up
Phone 2	[REDACTED]	Phone 2 Type	Voice Mail
Incall/Outcall	Incall	Smokes	No
On Time	Yes	Availability	Nighttime
Porn Star	No	Services Delivered As Promised	Yes
Languages	n/a		

Figure 3. Listing for "Karina" on The Erotic Review with Hazel's Email

In conducting searches with the four additional phone numbers, over 130 reviews were identified and one of the phone numbers was linked to another email address,

[REDACTED]

For the phone number [REDACTED], there were seven reviews on The Erotic Review for a woman named “Valeria” in 2011, three reviews for a woman named “Nikki” in 2011, and one review for a woman named “Sasha” in 2011.

For the phone number [REDACTED], there was only one additional woman reviewed, “Paloma.” Jane Doe repeatedly mentioned “Paloma” as someone who she was victimized alongside. There were 127 reviews on The Erotic Review associated with this number, dating from September 2006 to July 2011. Paloma’s review also mentioned the email [REDACTED] (see Figure 4).

Paloma
TER ID: 151366
★★★★★

[Add To Favorites](#)
[Report A Problem](#)
[Link to this Review](#)

[Cost Of Service](#)

Service
VIP only

Length
VIP only

Price
VIP only

[Check out our VIP Section](#)

[Review Provider](#)

General Information

Ad Website	Report New Website URL		
Personal Website	Report New Website URL		
Email	[REDACTED]		
Agency	Independent	Service	Escort/Massage
City	Fairfax, VA	Other City Served	None
Phone	[REDACTED]	Phone Type	Provider Picks Up
Incall/Outcall	Incall	Smokes	No
On Time	Yes	Availability	Daytime
Porn Star	No	Services Delivered As Promised	Yes
Languages	n/a		

Figure 4. Listing for “Paloma” on The Erotic Review with Hazel’s Email

There were no other reviews associated with the phone number [REDACTED], other than “Karina,” and there were no other reviews associated with the number [REDACTED], other than “Karina” and “Valeria.”

In addition to the searches I performed, other phone numbers and an email address, were referenced in advertisements included in the investigation of Jane Doe’s allegations. For example, [REDACTED], as well as [REDACTED], were listed in the Affidavit in Support of an Application for a Search Warrant for [REDACTED], an email address used by [REDACTED]. A more rigorous search of commercial sex advertisements and reviews closer in time to the alleged trafficking period, 2010-2015, may have yielded additional results.

However, even seven years later, there is evidence to suggest that Hazel’s operation may have been part of a larger syndicate that operated out of New York and continues to post commercial sex advertisements currently. Among the posted reviews of Hazel’s services from commercial sex consumers, the most reviewed women were Hazel aka “Andrea” with 67 reviews and “Paloma” with 127 reviews. Hazel’s first review was posted in October 2009 with a location of “Fairfax” and “Paloma’s” first review was posted in September 2006 in “Upper East Side, New York.” In fact, approximately half of “Paloma’s” commercial sex consumer reviews came from her time working in New York for a different woman, who is also reportedly from Costa Rica, known as “Fiorella”

Mentions of “Fiorella” are found across multiple commercial sex consumer reviews for “Paloma” from 2009 to 2010 (see Appendix H). It wasn’t until mid 2010 that “Paloma” moved down to Virginia and was advertised under Hazel. Jane Doe also reported being brought to New York and sold for sex at an apartment in New York, but does not recall the name of the person who lived in the apartment.

In addition to the shared oversight over Paloma at different times and visits to New York, Hazel’s operation was reportedly advertised with the website [REDACTED], while Fiorella’s operation was previously advertised with the website [REDACTED]. At the

time of this report, Fiorella's most recent advertisements were posted July 5, 2022 at [REDACTED]

Ultimately, the advertisements, in concert with information provided in this case, suggest that Jane Doe's alleged victimization was part of a much larger network, which spanned the I-95 corridor, a known hotbed for sex trafficking movement (see Figure 5).

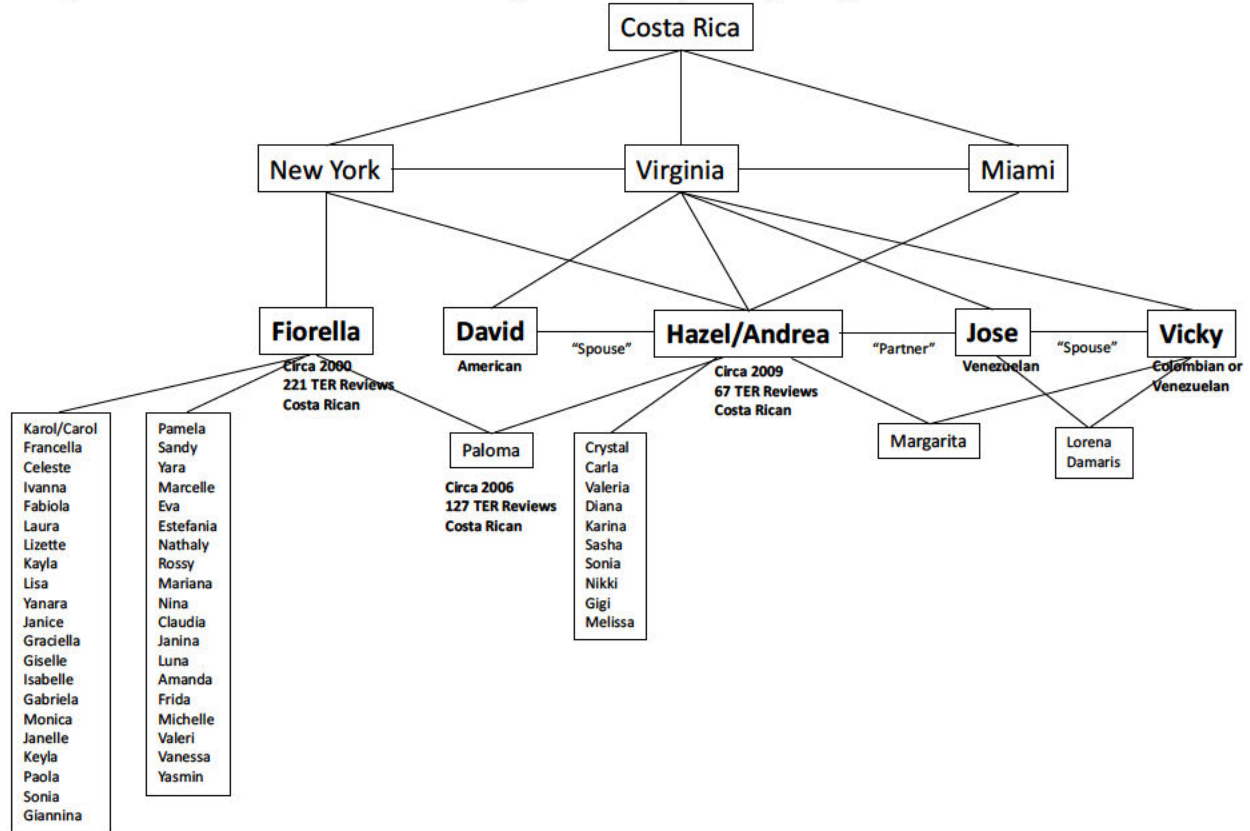


Figure 5. Potential Advertisement Network of Present Case⁵⁷

Although commercial sex consumer reviews are posted anonymously, they have been used by many law enforcement organizations to catalyze investigations since the early 2000s, as well as, more recently, by academics and anti-trafficking organizations for research into trends, demographics, and indicia⁵⁸.

⁵⁷ Based on information received from Jane Doe and commercial sex consumer reviews from The Erotic Review.

⁵⁸ For example, see: Janson, Lara, et. Al. 2013. "Our Great Hobby": An Analysis of Online Networks for Buyers of Sex in Illinois. Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation.

<http://www.icasa.org/docs/misc/caase%20report%20online%20buyers%20of%20sex%20in%20illinois.pdf> OR

Pilny, Andrew and Jeffrey Proulx. 2017. The Influence of Prototypical Communication in Dark Online Organizations: How to Speak Like a Monger. Journal of Language and Social Psychology.

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Andrew_Pilny/publication/318885232_The_Influence_of_Prototypical_Communication_in_Dark_Online_Organizations_How_to_Speak_Like_a_Monger/links/59a454b50f7e9b4f7df37455/The-Influence-of-Prototypical-Communication-in-Dark-Online-Organizations-How-to-Speak-Like-a-Monger.pdf

VIII. CONCLUSION

Sex trafficking charges are notoriously difficult to prove in criminal court⁵⁹. However, even in the absence of an arrest and conviction, there are common policies and procedures that are reasonably accepted by law enforcement concerning human trafficking identification, investigation, and intervention, which can significantly mitigate or prevent victimization.

Although Jane Doe's alleged trafficker, Ms. Sanchez Cerdas, was not ultimately convicted of sex trafficking, the application of common policies and procedures that are reasonably accepted by law enforcement could have led to the identification of Jane Doe's alleged sex trafficking victimization⁶⁰.

Moreover, given the Defendants' demonstrable and specific familiarity with human trafficking indicia, which generally accepted in the field of law enforcement, [REDACTED] they knew or should have known that the women working for her, including Jane Doe, were more likely than not victims of sex trafficking.

If the Defendants had timely and properly implemented policies and procedures common and reasonably accepted by law enforcement concerning human trafficking identification, investigation, and intervention, it is more likely than not that the injuries suffered by Jane Doe would have been significantly mitigated or prevented.

The women working for Ms. Sanchez Cerdas, including Jane Doe, met several "strong indicia" of trafficking and [REDACTED]. Jane Doe, for example, was deceived about the nature of the job and being forced to have sex, sometimes without protection with an average of eight men per day but as many as 17 men per day; she had her travel and identification documents confiscated; she was held in isolation, and she believed that she and her son were being surveilled.

As evidenced in their reviews, even non law enforcement commercial sex consumers were aware that Jane Doe and/or the women she was sold alongside were not independent sex workers. Instead of assisting Jane Doe [REDACTED]

⁵⁹ For example, see Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly and Sherriff William Snyder. 2019. Robert Kraft spa scandal: Sex trafficking is hard to prove, that doesn't mean it's a lie. USA Today. Retrieved from: <https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2019/04/04/robert-kraft-lawyers-sex-trafficking-conviction-difficult-column/3325857002/>

⁶⁰ [REDACTED]

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX A – CURRICULUM VITAE

DR. KIMBERLY B. MEHLMAN-OROZCO

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EDUCATION

Doctor of Philosophy

Criminology, Law and Society
George Mason University

Dissertation: The “Crimmigration” Affect: An Analysis of 287(g) and Latino/a Representation in the U.S. Juvenile Justice System

Expertise: Human Trafficking, Human Smuggling, Immigration, Survey Methods and Systematic Review

Master of Arts

Justice, Law, and Crime Policy
George Mason University

Thesis: Foreign Nationals and Crime: An Exploratory Analysis of Undocumented Migrants in Northern Virginia

Bachelor of Science

Administration of Justice
George Mason University

Cum Laude

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Surviving and Thriving Beyond Sex Trafficking SP18

Ph.D. Research Course
Sustainability Education
Prescott College

CRIM307 Social Inequality, Crime, and Justice FA17

Criminology, Law and Society
George Mason University

CRIM405 Law and Justice Around the World SP17, SP18

Criminology, Law and Society
George Mason University

CRIM308 Human Rights and Justice

FA16
Criminology, Law and Society
George Mason University

CCJS100 Intro to Criminal Justice

FA12-SP14
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
University of Maryland College Park

CCJS370 Race and Crime

FA12-SP14
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
University of Maryland College Park

CCJS432 Law of Corrections

FA12
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
University of Maryland College Park

CCJS418J Foreign Nationals and Crime

FA12-SP13
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
University of Maryland College Park

CRIM490 Foreign Nationals and Crime

SU09, SU10, SU11, SU12
Criminology, Law and Society
George Mason University

**GED, Work Place Essential Skills,
and Adult Basic Education**

SU05-SU06
Adult Detention Center
Prince William County

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Executive Director

WI18– Present
Freedom Light

Partner/Human Trafficking Expert Witness

FA16– WI18
Mahn, Mehlman & Associates

Human Trafficking Subject Matter Expert

SU16-FA17
RAND Corporation

Executive Director/Human Trafficking Consultant

WI12– FA16
The Justitia Institute

Director

FA10 – WI12
Latino Policy Institute
Roger Williams University

Research Associate

SU11 – WI12
Cochrane Collaboration College for Policy
George Mason University

Lead Clinical Trials Search Coordinator

SU10 – WI12
Justice Health Field
The Cochrane Collaboration

Senior Research Associate

SU08 – SU11
OJJDP Census of Juveniles on Probation
George Mason University

Graduate Research Assistant

SU10 – FA10
Violence and Victimization Research Division
National Institute of Justice (On Contract)
Office of Justice Programs

Senior Fellow

SU08 – FA10
The Lloyd Society

Graduate Research Assistant

SU06 – SU08
Trinidad & Tobago Crime Reduction Project
George Mason University

Graduate Research Assistant

WI07-SP07, SP08
OJJDP Vaccines for Children Project
George Mason University

PUBLICATIONS

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2019). “Jeffrey Epstein’s deal with Alexander Acosta wasn’t out of line with what I have seen.” *USA Today*.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. and Sheriff William D. Snyder. (2019). “Robert Kraft spa scandal: Sex trafficking is hard to prove, that doesn’t mean it’s a lie.” *USA Today*.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. and William D. Snyder. (2019). “Legalizing prostitution could end sex-trafficking investigations.” *The Hill*.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2019). “How to Fight Sex Trafficking.” *Politico*.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2019). The Jihadi Next Door: How ISIS is Forcing, Defrauding, and Coercing Your Neighbor into Terrorism. SkyHorse.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2018). “Sex trafficking bill likely to do more harm than good.” *The Baltimore Sun*.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2018). “Why cracking down on websites won’t stop online sex trafficking.” *Thomson Reuters Foundation*.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2018). “Legislation Aiming to Stop Sex Trafficking Would Hurt Investigations.” *Homeland Security Today*.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2017). “Trafficking victims get lost under unjust criminal convictions.” *The Hill*.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2017). “Projected Heroes and Self-Perceived Manipulators: Understanding the Duplicious Identities of Human Traffickers.” *Trends in Organized Crime*.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2017). Hidden in Plain Sight: America’s Slaves of the New Millennium. ABC-CLIO/Praeger.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly. (2017). “Why we should question the FBI’s recent human trafficking sting.” *Thomson Reuters*.

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- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly.** (2017). “Decriminalizing sex work would help bring victims out of the shadows.” *The Washington Post*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2017). “Why the Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act is the Wrong Solution.” *The Crime Report*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2017). “Identifying Victims of Human Trafficking.” *Dimensions of Dental Hygiene*.
- Syme, Sheryl, Camardese, Susan, and **Kimberly Mehlman-Orozco.** (2017). “Human Trafficking: Red Flags for Dental Professionals.” *Decisions in Dentistry*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2017). “Vilifying Backpage.com won’t help fight sex trafficking” *The Washington Post*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2017). “Child Trafficking: The Tragedy of ‘Princess’” *The Crime Report*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2017). “To sue or not to sue third-party businesses for sex trafficking?” *Thomson Reuters Foundation*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2017). “Hunting the Internet’s Sex Predators.” *The Crime Report*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2017). “Will shutting down Backpage.com end the scourge of child sex trafficking in America?” *Thomson Reuters Foundation*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2017). “Sex Trafficking: A Surprising Rescue Story.” *The Crime Report*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2017). “What every parent should know about sex trafficking.” *Baltimore Sun*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** and Simon Hedlin. (2017). “Mehlman-Orozco, Hedlin: Stop criminalizing victims of sex trafficking.” *The Houston Chronicle*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2017). “Why Do We Criminalize Young Victims of Sex Trafficking?” *The Crime Report*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2016). “The Plight of Sex-Trafficking Survivors.” *The Gay and Lesbian Review Worldwide*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2016). “Sex Trafficking is often hidden in plain sight.” *The Hill*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2016). “Will Legalized Prostitution End the Sex Trafficking Scourge?” *The Huffington Post*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2016). “What happens after a human trafficking victim is rescued?” *The Hill*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2016). “The Reality of Sex Trafficking in Washington’s Red Light District.” *Baltimore Sun*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2016). “America’s Symbolic, Not Effective, Anti-Trafficking Policy.

Diplomatic Courier.

- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2016). America's Anti-Trafficking Efforts: Hollow victories for public accolade. *Connection Newspapers*: Chantilly, Centerville, Great Falls, Herndon, McLean, & Vienna.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2016). "Sex Slaves or Prostitutes?: How Human Trafficking is Hidden in Plain Sight in America's Capital." *Diplomatic Courier*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2015). "Safe Harbor Legislation for Juvenile Victims of Sex Trafficking: A Myopic View of Improvements in Practice. *Social Inclusion*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2015). "Tor and the Bitcoin: An Exploration into Law Enforcement Surveillance Capability Online". *Diplomatic Courier*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2014). "Human Trafficking in the Philippines: A Blemish on Economic Growth". *Diplomatic Courier, Recovery in the Philippines*.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2014). "Devoid of Research: An Evaluation of Human Trafficking Interventions". *Diplomatic Courier, Special Issue: Breaking the Cycle of Human Trafficking*.
- Martinez, Ramiro, and **Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2014). "Hispanic Immigration and Crime". Oxford Handbook of Ethnicity, Crime, and Immigration. Eds. Michael Tonry and Sandra Bucerius. Oxford University Press.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (Contributing Author) (2010) "Breaking It Down: Justice, Law & Society Abstracts for Policymakers and Practitioners". *Center for Justice Law and Society*.

REPORTS

- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (May, 2017). Expert Witness Report. *State of Ohio v. Michael Moore*. CR 16-3191.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2011). The Effects of In-State Tuition for Non-Citizens: A Systematic Review of the Evidence. *Latino Policy Institute at Roger Williams University*. <http://www.rwu.edu/depository/lpi/lpi-report.pdf>
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2008). Race and Reporting Burglary, Robbery, and Assault in Trinidad and Tobago. (Completed under a grant from the Trinidad and Tobago Government).

SCHOLARLY PRESENTATIONS

- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2019). Keynote Speaker: National Capital Region Threat Intelligence Consortium (NTIC) Human Trafficking Seminar.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2019). Law Enforcement's Role in Combating Human Trafficking and Assisting Victims. Police Executive Research Forum (PERF).
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** and Marisa Trasatti (2019). Human Trafficking: The Silent Risk. The RIMS (Risk Management Society) Conference.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2019). Social Policy and Justice Panelist. Harvard College Project of Asian and International Relations. Harvard University.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2018). Women in Homeland Security Human Trafficking Symposium Panelist. Marymount University.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2017). Human Trafficking Symposium Panelist. Liberty University School of Law.

Martin, Favian, **Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly**, and Wooditch, Alese. (2014). Mexican Migration to the United States: An Exploratory Study into Illegal Border Crossings. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Philadelphia, PA

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2010). "Justice Health Systematic Review Methods," Presented at the annual colloquium of the Cochrane and Campbell Collaborations: Keystone, CO.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2010). "Open Access Systematic Reviews for Juvenile Probation Information," Presented at the first annual OJJDP Probation Summit: Washington, D.C.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B., Chirieleison, J., Sebold, C. M., Douds, A., Gallagher, A.M., and Gallagher, C.A. (2010). "Characteristics of Juveniles on Probation: Collecting Data from Atlantic to Pacific". Presented at the 2010 American Probation and Parole Association Conference: Washington, D.C.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2010). "Justice Health Search Methods: PubMed and More," Presented at the International Network for Justice Health Meeting: Scottsdale, AZ.

Gallagher, C.A., Douds, A.S., **Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.**, Chirieleison, J., and Olaghere, A. (2010). "Justice Health Bibliographic Data Mapping," Presented at the International Network for Justice Health Meeting: Scottsdale, AZ.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2010). "Smuggling and the Likelihood of Detention among Undocumented Migrants," Law and Society Association Conference: Chicago, IL.

Douds, A.S. and **Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2010). "FASD in Justice Facilities: What does the research tell us?", Meeting of the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders: Rockville, MD.

Gallagher, Catherine, Taxman, Faye, Kinner, Stuart, Doyle, Jodie, Pardo-Rengifo, Monica, **Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.**, Olaghere, Ajima, Royle, Nick, Gabriel Cuervo, Luis. (2009). "Knowledge mapping for research prioritization: examples from the Network for Justice Health". 17th Cochrane Colloquium, Singapore.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2009). "Justice Health Systematic Review Methods," Presented at the International Network for Justice Health Meeting: Orlando, FL.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2008). "Foreign Nationals and Crime: An Exploratory Analysis of Undocumented Migrants in Northern Virginia," American Society of Criminology Conference: St. Louis, MO.

OTHER PRESENTATIONS

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2018). Invited Trainer on Human Trafficking Provided to the Advancing the Business of Healthcare Medical Coding Chapter in Woodbridge, Virginia (2 CEUs).

- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2018). Invited Trainer on Human Trafficking for the Canadian Police College Human Trafficking Investigator's Course, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Halifax Regional Police, Canada.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2018). Invited Annual Speaker for the College of Humanities and Social Sciences Degree Celebration, George Mason University.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2018). Invited Presenter for the Well Library Honors Event, George Mason University.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2017). Invited Training Presentation on Human Trafficking Red Flags for Prevent Abuse and Neglect through Dental Awareness (P.A.N.D.A).
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2017). Invited Guest Speaker for Human Trafficking Awareness Event with Kappa Delta Phi International Sorority, George Mason University.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2017). Invited Guest Speaker at the Mother's Union International Conference Human Trafficking Forum.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2017). Invited Guest Speaker at the Keeping Our Youth Safe Conference. Bernadette's House.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2016). Invited Guest Speaker for Girls at High-Risk of Sex Trafficking. Manassas City Police Department.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2016). Invited Guest Speaker on Human Trafficking. Woodbridge Woman's Club.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2016). Invited Guest Speaker for TEAM Summer Quest: High-Risk Youth Diversion Program. Manassas City Police Department.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2016). Invited Guest Speaker on Human Trafficking. Soroptimist International, Alexandria Chapter.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2016). Invited Guest Speaker on Human Trafficking. Republican Women of Clifton.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2016). Invited Guest Speaker on Human Trafficking in Northern Virginia. Westminster at Lake Ridge.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2016). Keynote Speaker. Soroptimist Human Trafficking Awareness Event.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2015). Invited Guest Speaker on Human Trafficking. Trinity Episcopal Church.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2015). Invited Guest Speaker for TEAM Summer Quest: High-Risk Youth Diversion Program. Manassas City Police Department.
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B.** (2014). Invited Guest Speaker for TEAM Summer Quest: High-Risk Youth Diversion Program. Manassas City Police Department.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2014). Invited Guest Speaker on Mapping Suspected Human Trafficking Networks through Advertisements. Homeland Security Investigations, DHS, Buffalo, NY.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2013). Exhibitor. Governor's Summit on Human Trafficking. Richmond, VA.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2013). Invited Guest Speaker on Labor Trafficking. St. Francis of Assisi Catholic Church.

Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly B. (2011). Keynote Speaker. First Annual Quetzal Award Gala. Guatemalan Center of New England.

EXPERT WITNESS CASES—CONSULTATION AND/OR TESTIMONY

Forthcoming	Woodhull Freedom Foundation et al. v. United States.
2020	United States v. Cornelius Galloway, United States District of New Mexico
2018	RCMP Federal Serious and Organized Crime R vs. Downey & Beals C/O Human Trafficking 2016-465660, Halifax, Canada
2018	United States of America vs. Savannah April Via, U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona
2018	Commonwealth of Virginia v. Corey Cardoza, Henrico County
2018	People v. Kareem Abdur-Razzaq, Ind. No. 3154/2013, and People v. Lemuel Skipper, Ind. No. 2409/2015, Bronx County
2017-2018	United States of America v. Miguel Scott Arnold, Terrence Hawkins, Tevin Bynoe, Emonie Murphy, and Joshua Guity-Nunez, United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.
2017- 2018	Doe v. Subh Properties, et al., Civil Litigation, State of Maryland
2017-2018	State of Ohio v. Michael Moore, Lucas County Court
2017-2018	People of the State of California Plaintiff v. Tracy Sims Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
2017	Keo Ratha; Sem Kosal; Sophea Bun; Yem Ban; Nakry Phan; and Sok Sang v. Phatthana Seafood Co., Ltd; S.S. Frozen Food Co., Ltd.; Doe Corporations 1-5; Rubicon Resources, LLC; and Wales & Co. Universe, Ltd. United States District Court for the Central District of California
2017	In re: REFLEX MEDIA, INC., a Nevada corporation, Claimant, vs. VIBE MEDIA, INC. d/b/a CityVibe.com, a California

corporation; SOPHIA THOMPSON, an individual; PEAKRIDGE d/b/a SugarModels.com, an Anguilla company; DANIEL ROMAN a/k/a Daniel Romanesque, an individual; ALI ASKARI, an individual; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive

2016-2017	J.S., S.L., and L.C. v. Village Voice Media Holdings LLC, Supreme Court of the State of Washington
2016-2017	People of the State of California Plaintiff v. Joseph, et. al. Contra Costa County Court
2016	People of the State of California Plaintiff v. Young Kyung Cho Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
2016	People of the State of California Plaintiff v. Mixon-Givens Santa Clara County Court

SELECTION OF MEDIA

August 9, 2019	ABC. This Week with George Stephanopoulos. Panel discussion on Jeffrey Epstein.
July 9, 2019	CBS News. Sex trafficking expert discusses Jeffrey Epstein case and sexual abuse.
May 10, 2019	Hollywood Reporter. Sex Trafficking mars the Mystique of Cannes Film Festival.
April 12, 2019	The Hill. Expert says it's 'very unlikely' Robert Kraft prostitution case would yield human trafficking convictions.
January 11, 2019	The Seattle Times. Documentary puts new attention on R. Kelly sex allegations.
August 22, 2018	The Crime Report. Backpage Founders: We're Victims of Attack on Free Speech.
May 5, 2018	Delaware Online. Human Trafficking Court shut down, to be merged with other treatment courts in Delaware.
May 1, 2018	Delaware Online. Despite good intentions, Delaware slow to address human trafficking.
April 24, 2018	ABC. Will new law protect women from sex trafficking?
April 23, 2018	The Ringer. How Sex Ads Became a Battleground for the Future of the Internet.
April 22, 2018	Miami Herald. He pimped a minor at Santa's Enchanted Forest. He got slapped with federal prison.

April 13, 2018	Yahoo Lifestyle. Women's March lambasted for criticizing shutdown of Backpage.com.
April 10, 2018	Miami Herald. Florida's sex industry 'in a panic' after feds shut down notorious Backpage website.
April 9, 2018	The Crime Report. With Backpage Closed, Where Will The Sex Slave Trade Go?
March 22, 2018	Washington Post. Bill enabling prosecutors, victims to pursue websites that host sex traffickers heads to White House.
March 2, 2018	Governing. 3 Cities Lead Fight Against Human Trafficking.
February 1, 2018	Vanity Fair. The Republican Party is Having Another Todd Akin Fiasco.
February 1, 2018	New York Magazine. Missouri GOP Senate Hopeful Goes Off the Deep End on the Sexual Revolution and Human Trafficking.
January 31, 2018	Kansas City Star. Josh Hawley blames sex trafficking on 'sexual revolution' of 1960s in leaked audio.
January 25, 2018	Homeland Security Today. Expert Delves Into Real Face of Human Trafficking: Victims and Perpetrators.
January 23, 2018	Huffington Post. Study Finds More Than 9,000 Brothels Masquerading As Legit Businesses.
January 11, 2018	International Business Times. Human trafficking: Why we are all guilty of supporting the modern slave trade.
January 8, 2018	Majority Report Radio. America's Slaves of the New Millennium with Dr. Kimberly Mehlman-Orozco.
December 21, 2017	Fast Company. Hotels Are Key In The Fight To End Human Trafficking.
December 12, 2017	WNPR. The Colin McEnroe Show. Child Labor In America And Abroad.
November 4, 2017	C-SPAN. Hidden in Plain Sight Book Talk.
September 22, 2017	Gray Media. Interview by Kyle Midura. Sex Trafficking Internet Crackdown Proposal.
August 8, 2017	i24 news. Interview for Stateside with David Shuster. Model allegedly kidnapped for dark web auction.
August 2, 2017	Newsy. Interview for "The Why" on human trafficking on the Internet.

July 30, 2017	Al Jazeera. Segment Produced by Ruairi Casey. World Day Against Human Trafficking.
July 25, 2017	Fox News Radio. Interviewed by Eben Brown. "Security America" segment on human smuggling deaths in San Antonio.
July 25, 2017	Dallas News. Interviewed by Sarah Mervosh. New trick of the sex trade: Pimps can use retail gift cards to buy Backpage.com ads.
July 24, 2017	WJLA. Interviewed by Stephen Loiaconi. Human smuggling deaths underscore need for immigration reform, experts say.
July 18, 2017	The Washington Post. Interviewed by Tom Jackman. Under attack, Backpage.com has its supporters as anti-trafficking tool. But many differ.
June 11, 2017	PJ Media. Interviewed by Karl Herchenroeder. Expert Notes Gap in Human-Trafficking Laws as Senators Press for Fund Renewal.
April 19, 2017	WYPR. Interviewed by Tom Hall. Misinformation Sparked #DCMissingGirls Outrage, But It Highlights Real And Overlooked Issues.
March 30, 2017	CBS. Interviewed by Jennifer Earl. Mom's warning about "human trafficking" at IKEA goes viral; what you need to know.
March 29, 2017	Women's Health. Interviewed by Korin Miller. This Mom Claims She Encountered Human Traffickers At IKEA And People Are Freaking Out.
February 10, 2017	Miami Herald. Interviewed by David Ovalle. Florida lawsuit targets website decried as hub for human trafficking.
February 3, 2017	Miami Herald. Interviewed by David Ovalle. The 'adult' section might be closed but Miami sex workers still on the job.
January 1, 2017	OutSmart Magazine. Interviewed by Dr. Laura McGuire on Human Trafficking. Hidden in Plain Sight: Researcher Dr. Mehlman-Orozco Discusses the Realities of Human Trafficking.
February 3, 2015	NBC. Interviewed by Tracy Connor. Shoe Bomber has 'Tactical Regrets' Over Failed American Airlines Plot.
January 19, 2015	CNN. Interviewed by Pam Brown. 'Jihad Jane' moved by 'love' and feminine 'pride.'
August 15, 2013	USA Today, Interviewed by Yamiche Alcindor. Dozens of States Pass Laws to Fight Human Trafficking.
June 6, 2013	USA Today. Interviewed by Yamiche Alcindor. Blue Campaign by DHS aims to combat human trafficking.

August 12, 2012	Fox 5 News (DC/MD/VA). Television interview on in-state tuition report on Maryland. Interview by reporter Shawn Yancy.
May 18, 2011	Chronicle of Higher Education. Interviewed for an in-state tuition story by Katherine Mangan, "In-State Tuition for Illegal Immigrants Can Be a Plus for Both States and Students."
March 24, 2011	NBC 10 (RI). Television interview on Latino population growth, "Digging Deeper: Hispanics on the Rise."
February 18, 2011	The Yale Herald. Interviewed for a story on racial profiling against immigrants by police. Story by Lucas Iberico-Lozada, "East Haven Police Accused of Brutality, Racism."
June 2, 2010	Style Weekly. Interviewed for a human trafficking story by Peter Galuszka, "The New Slavery: Virginia becomes haven for human trafficking."

OTHER PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

"Freedom Together" D.C., M.D., and V.A. Regional Anti Human Trafficking Task Force Conference Spring 2018	Conference	D.C., M.D., and V.A. Task Forces
Virginia Forum on Human Trafficking Fall 2015	Conference	Dept. of Criminal Justice Services
Regional Conference of Human Trafficking Task Forces Fall 2015	Conference	DMV Anti-Trafficking Working Group
Maryland Freedom Conference Winter 2015	Conference	Towson University
Sharing Lessons, Sharing Responsibility: Combating Human Trafficking Spring 2013	Conference	Migration Policy Institute
Freedom Network Annual Conference Spring 2013	Conference	Freedom Network
Human Trafficking Panel Discussion Spring 2013	Working Group	George Washington Law
Analytic Statistics and Meta Analysis Spring 2011	Paid Training	Stata
Systematic Review and Meta Analysis Spring 2009, Fall 2010	Independent Graduate Study	GMU
PubMed, NLMGateway, ToxNet and ClinicalTrials.gov Summer 2009	Search Certifications	National Library of Medicine
Ovid, ProQuest, and Web searches		AHRQ

Summer 2009

Search Certifications

Introduction to ArcGIS Workshops

Fall 2009-Summer 2010

George Mason University

Hand Searching Systematic Review Workshop

Fall 2009

Search Certifications

Cochrane Collaboration

AWARDS*Independent Publisher Award, 2019*Silver Medal for Current Events (Jihadi Next Door).*Independent Publisher Award, 2018*Bronze Medal for Social Issues/Humanitarian (Hidden in Plain Sight: America's Slaves of the New Millennium).*Dissertation Completion Award, 2012*

George Mason University, College of Humanities and Social Sciences.

Deans Challenge, 2009

George Mason University, College of Humanities and Social Sciences.

SERVICE

Reviewer

Justice Quarterly, WI18-Present

Advisory Board Member

Empower Her Network, FA17-Present

Survey Methodologist Advisor

United Against Slavery, FA17-Present

Advisory Board Member

Dressember (Anti-trafficking foundation), SP17-Present

Panel of Expert Witnesses

Los Angeles Superior Court, WI17-Present

Member

Prince William County Human Trafficking Task Force, SU13-Present

Member

Prince George's County Human Trafficking Task Force, SU12-Present

Reviewer

Journal of Human Trafficking, FA2014-Present

Member and Former President

Soroptimist International of Woodbridge, FA15-SP18

Reviewer

American Journal of Evaluation, FA2014-FA2015

Member

Prince George's County Human Trafficking Task Force, SU13-2015

Reviewer

Columbia University Press, FA2013

President and Founding Officer

Student Center for Immigration Research, George Mason University, FA08 – FA10

Member	Criminology, Law & Society Student Association, George Mason University, FA09 – WI12
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Volunteer	Prince William County Jail, Classification Department, 500 hours, SP 2005
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PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP

National Society for Collegiate Scholars
Phi-Alfa Delta Pre-Law Fraternity
Alpha Chi Honors Fraternity
American Society of Criminology
National Criminal Justice Honors Fraternity
Alpha Phi Sigma Honors Society

APPENDIX B – EXPERT WITNESS TESTIMONY

I have testified/issued a report in the following cases, but have been retained in many others:

Criminal Prosecution

People of the State of California Plaintiff v. Mixon-Givens Santa Clara County Court

People of the State of California Plaintiff v. Joseph, et. Al. Contra Costa County Court (Case No: 5-160639-1)⁶¹

People v. Kareem Abdur-Razzaaq, Ind. No. 3154/2013, and People v. Lemuel Skipper, Ind. No. 2409/2015, Bronx County⁶²

Commonwealth of Virginia v. Corey Cardoza, Henrico County⁶³

United States v. Cornelius Galloway, United States District of New Mexico⁶⁴

Criminal Defense

United States of America v. Emonie Murphy, U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania

People of the State of California Plaintiff v. Young Kyung Cho Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles (Case No: 6CJ10198-01)⁶⁵

I have issued expert witness reports in the following cases:

Criminal Prosecution

State of Ohio v. Michael Moore, Lucas County Court (Case No. CR 16-3191)
Criminal Defense

United States of America v. Landrum et. Al. Via. U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona (Case No. 4:16-cr-01560-RM-JR)

⁶¹ Testified at grand jury on 4/13/2016 and at trial on 7/12/2017. Prosecutor's name is Aron DeFerrari: ADeFerrari@contracostada.org.

⁶² Testified at Frye motion for another expert witness on behalf of the prosecution.

⁶³ Testified at Daubert hearing and prevailed as an admitted expert. Case settled before trial (see attached letter of reference in Appendix E).

⁶⁴ Testified at Daubert hearing and prevailed as admitted expert. Ruling attached separately from report as Exhibit I.

⁶⁵ Testified in trial on 11/7/2016 and 12/2/2017.

Criminal Defense

United States of America v. Emonie Murphy, U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania

People of the State of California v. Diane Mirabal. Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Santa Clara. Case No.: 98312⁶⁶

People of the State of California v. Rachele Eschenburg. Superior Court of the State of California (Case Number: FCR350232)

Civil Defense

M.B. v. Roosevelt Inn LLC (MARCH TERM, 2017 NO.: 00712)

Keo Ratha; Sem Kosal; Sophea Bun; Yem Ban; Nakry Phan; and Sok Sang v. Phatthana Seafood Co., Ltd; S.S. Frozen Food Co., Ltd.; Doe Corporations 1-5; Rubicon Resources, LLC; and Wales & Co. Universe, Ltd. United States District Court for the Central District of California.⁶⁷

Jane Doe v. TRX Insurance Services, Inc and Richard Metz. United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Civil Action No. 2:20-cv-04095-MMB

Hedi Gilbert, Amber Means, Mandy Meloon, Gabriela Joslin, and Kay Poe, v. U.S.A Taekwondo, Inc. and Steven Lopez. United States District Court for the District of Colorado. Civil Action No. 1: 18-cv-00981-CMA-MEH

S.Y. v. Inn of Naples Hotel LLC and Inn of Naples, LLC. Case No.: 2:20-cv-00609-JES

S.Y. v. Naples Hotel Company and the Gulfcoast Inn of Naples Owners Association, Inc. 2:20-cv-00608

C.S. v. Inn of Naples Hotel, LLC and Inn of Naples, LLC 2:20-cv-00629

C.S. v. Naples Hotel Company and the Gulfcoast Inn of Naples Owners Association, Inc. 2:20-cv-00631

MADELYN CASILAO, HARRY LINCUNA, and ALLAN GARCIA, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, Plaintiffs, v. HOTELMACHER LLC, dba HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS; STEAKMACHER, LLC, dba MONTANA MIKE'S STEAKHOUSE; SCHUMACHER INVESTMENTS, LLC, dba WATER ZOO; APEX USA, INC.; WALTER SCHUMACHER; and CAROLYN SCHUMACHER, Defendants. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMACase No.: CIV-17-800-SLP

⁶⁶ Declaration only, not report.

⁶⁷ Also deposed in this case. Dismissed on summary judgement.

Civil Plaintiff

Woodhull Freedom Foundation et al. v. United States⁶⁸

⁶⁸ Not an expert witness report, but rather a declaration: <https://www EFF.org/document/declaration-dr-kimberly-mehlman-oro-zco-support-woodhull-et-al-motion-preliminary-injunction>

APPENDIX C – ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF PRO BONO WORK FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS



Jose Z. Marin
Attorney at Law

Jose Marin Law
Address: 2537 Irving Street
San Francisco, CA 94122
Phone: (415) 753-3539
Web: www.JoseMarinLaw.com
E-Mail: Jose@JoseMarinLaw.com

March 16, 2021

Dr. Kimberly Mehlman-Orozco
15920 Fairway Drive
Dumfries, Virginia 22025

Dear Dr. Mehlman-Orozco,

I wanted to thank you for your unparalleled commitment to working with human trafficking survivors. It is rare to find an expert who is willing to dedicate this much of her time, share her analysis and insights into the case, and provide such detailed, persuasive expert reports—all pro bono. This type of philanthropy truly stands out.

Your passion for educating the institutions that have power over survivors' fates is inspirational. The expert report you contributed to a recent T-Visa case was instrumental to our success! You had a lasting impact on our client and her children's lives. They now have a path toward permanent residency and citizenship in the United States after surviving terrible trauma from human trafficking.

It was wonderful to work with you and I look forward to collaborating on future cases. I would recommend you to any attorney who assists human trafficking survivors.

Sincerely,

Melanie Kehr, Esq.

APPENDIX D – LETTER OF REFERENCE ON EXPERT WITNESS TESTIMONY



OFFICE OF THE
COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY FOR HENRICO COUNTY



Shannon L. Taylor
Commonwealth's Attorney

June 7, 2018

Dr. Kimberly Mehlman-Orozco
3721 Dalebrook Drive
Dumfries VA 22025

RE: Commonwealth v. Corey Cardoza
CR17-2160F
Trial Date: June 5, 2018 – Convicted of Two Counts of Commercial Sex Trafficking

Dear Dr. Mehlman-Orozco:

On behalf of the Henrico County Commonwealth Attorney's Office, I am writing to sincerely thank you for your invaluable service and commitment to our successful prosecution of Corey Cardoza. Without your capable and professional testimony, I am certain we would not have been able to convince the jury to convict Mr. Cardoza. Your willingness to come to our jurisdiction on several occasions sets you apart from many experts I have dealt with in the past, and I look forward to working with you in the future.

I have enclosed the Supreme Court form for your List of Allowances. The form should be self-explanatory, but if you need assistance please do not hesitate to contact me. From what I understand, you must attach an itemized list of your expenditures upon returning the form to our office.

Once again, I thank you for your outstanding service to our community and, moreover, to the victims in this matter.

With Sincere Gratitude,

B.J. McGee
Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney

CC: BQS, File

4301 East Parham Road, Henrico, Virginia 23228 ~ P.O. Box 90775, Henrico, Virginia 23273-0775
Telephone: (804) 501-4218 ~ Fax: (804) 501-4110 or 5028
Juvenile & Domestic Div.: (804) 501-4338 ~ Victim/Witness Program: (804) 501-1680
Website: www.co.henrico.va.us/com-atty

APPENDIX E – MATERIALS REVIEWED AND CONSIDERED

In addition to the materials specifically cited or mentioned in my report, I considered the following documents in forming my opinions:

- 1.COMPLIANT
- 2.AMENDED COMPLAINT
- 3.ANSWER TO SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT
- 4.MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(6)
- 5.STATEMENT OF JANE DOE FROM 11/16/2019
- 6.CONFIDENTIAL THERAPIST LETTER 11/27/2018
- 7.CONFIDENTIAL THERAPIST LETTER 6/17/2019
- 8.NORTHERN VIRGINIA FAMILY SERVICES REPORT 6/26/2019
- 9.JANE DOE STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE I-485 APPLICATION FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE OR TO ADJUST STATUS 12/1/2021
10. GOVERNMENT’S POSITION ON SENTENCING 8/2/2019 FOR HAZEL MARIE SANCHEZ CERDAS (CASE 1:19-CR-65-LO)
11. HAZEL MARIE SANCHEZ CERDAS SENTENCING HEARING TRANSCRIPT (CASE 1:19-CR-65-LO)
12. DEFENDANT’S SENTENCING MEMORANDUM CASE 1:19-CR-65
13. INTERNAL AFFAIRS FINDINGS MARDOCCO
14. DISCIPLINARY FINDINGS-BARBAZETTE
15. INTERVIEW OF SGT. JASON MARDOCCO, 6/11/2019
16. INTERVIEW OF 2ND LT. MICHAEL BARBAZETTE, 6/4/2019
17. DISCIPLINARY FINDINGS-MARDOCCO
18. FCPD INVESTIGATION DOCUMENTS— MARDOCCO
19. FCPD INVESTIGATION DOCUMENTS— BARBAZETTE
20. DECLARATION OF WILLIAM WOOLF

APPENDIX F – 2022 FEE SCHEDULE



Dr. Kimberly Mehlman-Orozco, Ph.D.

Remote Research, Review, Consultation, In-Person Deposition, and/or Trial Testimony

\$750 per hour

Travel/Expenses

Non-working travel time is billed at \$350 per hour from portal to portal. There is a one-hour minimum travel charge. The client is responsible for all reasonable⁶⁹ and customary travel expenses, which include but are not limited to: flight/train, hotel, parking, GSA rate per diem, and taxi/rental car. Automobile mileage is billed at the GSA rate⁷⁰.

Retainer

\$10,000

Cancellation Fees

A flat rate of \$1,500 is incurred when scheduled meetings, depositions, and/or trial dates are cancelled within seven calendar days prior to the event.

Billing

Retainer will be applied to final invoice. Payment is due within 30 days of invoice receipt.

⁶⁹ Reasonableness of expenses will be determined by conformity with GSA schedule.

⁷⁰ As of January 1, 2022: 58.5 cents per mile.

*All rates subject to review on an annual basis.

APPENDIX G – DELPHI OPERATIONAL INDICATORS**Indicators of trafficking of adults for sexual exploitation****INDICATORS OF DECEPTIVE RECRUITMENT**Strong Indicator

Deceived about the nature of the job or location

Medium Indicators

Deceived about conditions of prostitution

Deceived about content or legality of work contract

Deceived about family reunification

Deceived about housing and living conditions

Deceived about legal documentation or obtaining legal migration status

Deceived about travel and recruitment conditions

Deceived about wages/earnings

Deceived through promises of marriage or adoption

Weak Indicator

Deceived about access to education opportunities

INDICATORS OF COERCIVE RECRUITMENTStrong Indicators

Abduction, forced marriage, forced adoption or selling of victim

Debt bondage

Threats of violence against victim

Violence on victims

Medium Indicators

Confiscation of documents

Isolation, confinement or surveillance

Threat of denunciation to authorities

Threats to inform family, community or public

Violence on family (threats or effective)

Withholding of money

INDICATORS OF RECRUITMENT BY ABUSE OF VULNERABILITYMedium Indicators

Abuse of difficult family situation

Abuse of illegal status

Abuse of lack of education (language)

Abuse of lack of information

Control of exploiters

Difficulties in the past

Difficulty to organise the travel

Economic reasons

False information about law, attitude of authorities

False information about successful migration

Family situation

General context

Personal situation

Psychological and emotional dependency

Relationship with authorities/legal status

Weak Indicator

Abuse of cultural/religious beliefs

INDICATORS OF EXPLOITATIONMedium Indicators

Bad living conditions

Excessive working days or hours

Hazardous work

Low or no salary

No respect of labour laws or contract signed

No social protection (contract, social insurance, etc.)

Very bad working conditions

Wage manipulation

INDICATORS OF COERCION AT DESTINATIONStrong Indicators

Confiscation of documents

Debt bondage

Forced tasks or clients

Isolation, confinement or surveillance

Threats of violence against victim

Violence on victims

Medium Indicators

Forced into illicit/criminal activities

Forced to act against peers

Forced to lie to authorities, family, etc.

Threat of denunciation to authorities

Threat to impose even worse working conditions

Threats to inform family, community or public

Under strong influence

Violence on family (threats or effective)

Withholding of wages

Indicators of abuse of vulnerability at destinationMedium Indicators

Dependency on exploiters

Difficulty to live in an unknown area

Economic reasons

Family situation

Personal characteristics

Relationship with authorities/legal status

Weak Indicator

Difficulties in the past

APPENDIX H –COMMERICAL SEX CONSUMER REVIEWS OF “PALOMA”

Review: Paloma

TER ID: 151366

Posted: September, 2006 by LILOVERMAN

PM Reviewer

Report A Problem

Appearance VIP only	Performance VIP only	Attitude VIP only	Atmosphere VIP only	Session Location UES
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General Details

Had seen Fiorella (her 'cousin') and decided to check her out after reading review on TER. Made the call, since I knew Fiorella's address and apartment number, the screening was easy. Made an appointment for an hour later and called from the corner. She laet me up. She is better looking then in her pictures. She immediately started with pasionate hugging and kissing and led my hand into her very hot pussy, the fun began.

The Juicy Details

This feature is for VIP Members Only

Review: Paloma

TER ID: 151366

Posted: November, 2006 by MILITARY

PM Reviewer

Report A Problem

Appearance VIP only	Performance VIP only	Attitude VIP only	Atmosphere VIP only	Session Location her incall
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General Details

Made a morning appointment and spoke to Fiorella to make the neccessary arrangements for a date with Paloma. Got to the building and called Fiorella from my cell phone. Had me wait while she called Paloma to see if she was ready. Was told by Fiorella that Paloma was ready for me to come upstairs. Same apartment where I have seen two other providers. Unfortunately Paloma will be going back home later in November so catch her while you can.

The Juicy Details

This feature is for VIP Members Only

Review: Paloma

TER ID: 151366

Posted: February, 2007 by GBJOHNSON

PM Reviewer

Report A Problem

Appearance VIP only	Performance VIP only	Attitude VIP only	Atmosphere VIP only	Session Location mid-town
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General Details

Introduced to Paloma by Fiorella. She met me at the door in sheer lingerie, let me in and immediately planted a DFK and placed my hand between her legs. She is mature, cute, curvaceous and aggressive.

The Juicy Details

This feature is for VIP Members Only

Review: Paloma

TER ID: 151366

Posted: April, 2007 by ITZ0161

[PM Reviewer](#)[Report A Problem](#)

Appearance VIP only	Performance VIP only	Attitude VIP only	Atmosphere VIP only	Session Location her apartment
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General Details

After seeing her pictures and reading some of her reviews, I had to take the dive. Well worth it. Typical two call system (took a few tries to connect at first), and she may also work somewhat with Fiorella in scheduling. Went to her appt and she buzzed me up. Door was slightly open and she was waiting behind it in great red see thru number and greeted me with a hot kiss ...

The Juicy Details[This feature is for VIP Members Only](#)**Review: Paloma**

TER ID: 151366

Posted: June, 2007 by JEFFFROMNYC

[PM Reviewer](#)[Report A Problem](#)

Appearance VIP only	Performance VIP only	Attitude VIP only	Atmosphere VIP only	Session Location Manhattan East Side
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General Details

This was the second time I had seen Paloma. I have a real thing for Latina providers, especially those who are a bit more mature. I find that they are often the hottest ones out there. In Paloma's case, this couldn't be more true. As in my first visit, I was greeted at the door of her small but clean and cozy studio apartment (the same one where Fiorella works) by Paloma wearing nothing but a thong. Read on for what happened next...

The Juicy Details[This feature is for VIP Members Only](#)**Review: Paloma**

TER ID: 151366

Posted: October, 2007 by BIG BROOZER

[PM Reviewer](#)[Report A Problem](#)

Appearance VIP only	Performance VIP only	Attitude VIP only	Atmosphere VIP only	Session Location 51st Street
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General Details

I have been seeing Fiorella for years now and now and again she recommends some of her friends to me. The last time I saw her she said I should see Paloma next. So when I was in town again I called Fio and she set me up with her at Fio's place. VIP's read on...

The Juicy Details[This feature is for VIP Members Only](#)**Review: Paloma**

TER ID: 151366

Posted: February, 2008 by MARCX

[PM Reviewer](#)[Report A Problem](#)

Appearance VIP only	Performance VIP only	Attitude VIP only	Atmosphere VIP only	Session Location Midtown
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General Details

This is the second time I have seen Paloma. I was introduced to her by Fiorella a while back and he first time was great. The second time was AWSOME. I gave her a call and we chatted for a little while and set up an appointment for later that day. She was going to be in the city later in the day, so I said I would visit when I was finished with work. I arrived and the sparks began.

The Juicy Details[This feature is for VIP Members Only](#)

Review: Paloma

TER ID: 151366

Posted: February, 2008 by [FERNYC](#)[PM Reviewer](#)[Report A Problem](#)

Appearance VIP only	Performance VIP only	Attitude VIP only	Atmosphere VIP only	Session Location Manhattan Apt
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General Details

I have seen Fiorella in previous oportunities and she had suggested her friend Paloma.
 The time came to meet Fiorella again and Paloma pickd the call and mentioned her availability for that day.
 Personally, I was a little skeptical about this whole situation, expecting an awful situation a scheduled Paloma for an afternoon meeting.
 The ususal two calls systems as her counterpart.
 Once in the rang the bell to her apartment and I was buzzed in.
 Got into the elevator to as soon as I came out from the elevator the door unlocked and there she was...(read the juicy details below...)

Review: Paloma

TER ID: 151366

Posted: June, 2009 by [TADLER](#)[PM Reviewer](#)[Report A Problem](#)

Appearance VIP only	Performance VIP only	Attitude VIP only	Atmosphere VIP only	Session Location her apartment
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General Details

on recent business trip to NYC I was in the mood for a low cost escort experience, so I searched TER and found Paloma. She works for someone that manages escorts from Costa Rica and some other Latina places. Very good time- better than expected.

Review: Paloma

TER ID: 151366

Posted: July, 2009 by [HITMAN228488](#)[PM Reviewer](#)[Report A Problem](#)

Appearance VIP only	Performance VIP only	Attitude VIP only	Atmosphere VIP only	Session Location Midtown East
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General Details

Have been going to see Paloma and her friends (Fiorella's friends) for some time. Awesome bunch of girls, particularly Paloma. When you go see her, she opens up always dressed incredibly sexy, always with a warm, sensual smile and always treats you like a king.

Review: Paloma

TER ID: 151366

Posted: May, 2010 by [PACKET](#)[PM Reviewer](#)[Report A Problem](#)

Appearance VIP only	Performance VIP only	Attitude VIP only	Atmosphere VIP only	Session Location Midtown
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General Details

Since I started mongering again, I've been going to Fiorella's and have sampled a few of the ladies. I like it there and feel comfortable. Good value. I noticed that Paloma was back in town and never had the opportunity to see her. Was in town for business and called to see her availability. Got an appt. for an hour later and headed up to the apartment. VIP's read on